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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1870. NO. 249.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill.

Confirmation of Titles to Mining Claims—The Alaska Fur Bill Signed—Retirement to Private Life of the Hon. David A. Wells—No Chance for the Proposition to Annex San Domingo—The Funding Bill Passed by the House—Gen. Butler on the Labor Question.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

Titles to Mining Claims.

Four or five years ago Congress passed an act under which owners of the ledge quartz, gold and silver mines on the Pacific coast could get the title to their lands from the United States. This was found to work well, and for the last year the General Land Office has been issuing patents to the claims as proved up. Another step has now been taken in the same direction, so as to give claimants of placer mines or diggings a chance to get titles. The bill was originally introduced by Mr. Sargent, of California, and has retained substantially the shape he gave it. Copies were sent into all the mining districts of California and Nevada, and its terms were indorsed by large miners' meetings in all the mining States and Territories. It was acted on in both branches of Congress, and then went to a conference committee. The report of that committee has been accepted by the Senate, and will go through the House to-morrow. The bill has the support of the entire delegation from the Pacific coast, and will be a great thing for every mining community. It provides that placer claims may be entered by the present proprietors as pre emptors, and after being proved up may be bought at two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Provision is made to protect existing claims to agricultural or mineral lands.

The Alaska Bill Signed.

The Alaska fur seal bill was to-day signed by the President. The contract under it will undoubtedly be given to the Alaska Commercial Company, which consists of ten Californians and four Connecticut gentlemen, with Gen. John F. Miller as President. He was a good soldier from Indiana during the war, and then for some time collector of the port of San Francisco. The company is largely in business with Alaska, has three steamers and eight schooners in trade, and trades between there, China, Japan and Russia, on the islands westward from Alaska. It did something in the salmon fishery last year, and this year is greatly increasing that branch of its business. It has from forty to fifty thousand seal skins now on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, on which it must pay a tax of one dollar each, and has supported the natives of those islands for about a year on the chance of getting the contract provided for in this measure. General Miller had a talk to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury, and must make the regulations governing the seal business, and said to him that his company had no other purpose than to work in full harmony with the Department.

Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill.

The Conference Committee on the legislative and executive appropriation bill has about come to an agreement on the points of difference between the two branches of Congress. The Senate gives way before the determined opposition of the House, and abandons the proposition for a new State Department, and also the proposition for the extension of the Capitol grounds. There has been a good deal of contest on the proposition to increase judicial salaries. The House conferees were willing to increase the pay of members of the Supreme bench, but the Senate would not consent to that, and the whole thing therefore falls through. Nearly all the Senate amendments increasing the salaries of Bureau officers in this city have been rejected. The Senate proposal for an expedition to the North Pole is concurred in, with a reduction of one-half, so that the amount appropriated for it will be fifty thousand dollars. The report will probably be made from the Committee to-morrow.

Retirement of Mr. Wells.

Hon. David A. Wells retires to private citizenship to-night, with the expiration of the office he has held for the last four years. He goes from his duties with the personal good will of nearly every public man here, and the complimentary letter which Johnston has just been made to sign by some of those strongly opposed to his recent recommendation on the tariff and taxation, on which the new appointment from Governor Hoffman he still holds under consideration. The office has no connection with politics, and his acceptance or declination will have no political significance.

Annexation of San Domingo.

The proposition to annex San Domingo by resolution of the two branches of Congress, does not find so much favor as its leading supporters hoped it would; and the preliminary canvass seems to indicate that it cannot succeed in either House. This fact sets members to inquiring about the money we have paid Baez. It was on the Samana bay treaty, providing for a ninety-nine years' lease, at two millions of dollars, that we have advanced about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It was to be paid out of the secret service fund of the State Department, appropriated at the instance of Mr. Seward. Nobody supposes Baez can refund the money, and it will probably have to be charged up to the debit side of the profit and loss account.

Free Furniture.

The amendment to the tariff bill adopted in the Senate, limiting the amount of household furniture which may be imported free to five hundred dollars, is intended to meet certain practices found to prevail in several of the Eastern cities. Many American families have been furnishing their houses in most expensive style by buying articles of rich furniture in mediately on landing in Europe, storing it in rented apartments, then on their return obtaining the proper certificate that it had actually been used, and bringing it home free of duty.

The New Attorney General

To-day went through his office for the first time, and the gentlemen there were quite well pleased with his reception of them. He will probably enter on his duty in about ten days. The Assistant Postmaster General resigned to take effect to-day, will, at his request, remain through the month to aid him in getting the run of things, though the present new Solicitor General and Assistant Attorney General will not be appointed till after Congress adjourns.

The Funding Bill

Passed by the House finally is almost word for word as it came from the Ways and Means Committee. It is a substitute for the Senate bill, which created three classes of bonds at four, four and a half and five per cent. interest, while this provides for but one at four per cent. Mr. Sherman will probably insist on his measure, and ask a Committee of Conference, which it is thought may agree on one bond at four and a half per cent.

Case Compromised.

It is reported in the Treasury Department that the great Cincinnati and Mobile whisky case has at last been compromised at $60,000.

Butler on the Labor Question.

Gen. Butler is preparing a speech on the labor question, for the main part of his Fourth of July address at Woodstock. His regard to the Chinese he will take the position that while they have a right to come here, no contracts by which gangs of them are imported should be allowed.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

PUBLIC DEBT STAKEMENT.

The public debt statement shows a reduction during the month of $20,268,772 04; the coin balance is $112,776,048 83, including $34,567,120 in coin certificates; currency in the Treasury, $28,459,067 18. Total debt less the amount in the Treasury, $2,386,368,599 74.

THE SENATE CONFIRMS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Felix A. Mathews, of California, Consul at Tangier; John T. Robinson, of Tennessee, Consul at Leith; Edward Johnson, of South Carolina, Consul at Valkanay; Chas. T. Thwalt, of Alabama, Consul at Rio de Janeiro; Moses H. Grinnel, Naval Affairs, New York; Thos. Murphy, Collector of Customs at New York; Thos. Hill House, Assistant Treasurer at New York; T. W. Oakley, United States Marshall for the Western District of Wisconsin; James C. Hopkins, Judge of the District Court of Wisconsin; Noah Davis, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. Postmasters—S. Frodshaw, Savannah, Mo.; Henry Bohn, Ripley, O.

THE JULY INTEREST.

The amount of interests on the bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury for the sinking fund and special purchase, falling due to-day, is $4,530,000, and the proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of additional bonds.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed the bills to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north western and north eastern frontiers of the United States; to establish and protect national cemeteries; the joint resolution authorizing the State of New Jersey to remove the Stevens' Battery, and the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaski.

JOHN MORRISSEY

Has procured from the President and Secretary of the Treasury, an order to the Collector at Burlington, to admit horses from Canada, coming to the Saratoga and Long Branch races free of duty.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The Committees of Finance and Ways and Means have determined to leave the tax on whisky in its present form.

THE PRESIDENT

Left to-night for Connecticut, and the Vice-President started last night for Ohio. Mr. Colfax delivers an address at Meadville, Pa., on Monday.

MR. MATTHEWS,

Nominated for Consul at Tangier, formerly held the same position, but was removed on the ground of the Government of Morocco being hostile to him. The papers to that effect sent to the State Department have been proved forgeries.

VAN WERT, O.

Shocking Accident—Man Killed with a Pitchfork.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., July 1.

Mr. Sebastian Ell, of the firm of Erich & Ell, proprietors of the planing mill, in the eastern part of the town was instantly killed this morning. Mr. Ell was in the act of throwing on a belt with a hay fork handle, when the belt caught the end of the handle and plunged it with great force into his left breast about two inches above the heart. The deceased leaves a wife and three small children.

STATE POLITICS.

ERIE, June 29, 1870.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As your paper has, with commendable zeal, urged the nomination of men of proved character and qualifications for the Legislature in the various counties of the State, it will doubtless gratify you to be assured that the selections made by the Erie County Republican Convention on Monday, for a senator, fill these requirements. By general admission, George W. Starr and I. Newton Miller, Esqs., the candidates nominated, are honest and capable, and will go to Harrisburg next winter with the full confidence of their constituents.

You have already announced the result of the Senatorial contest in Crawford county, showing a majority of 72 for George B. Delamater over Gen. K. Anderson. The District, as you are aware, is composed of the counties of Crawford and Erie. In the latter, Hon. Orange Noble, a worthy citizen, has been recommended. The Conferees of the two counties will meet on Thursday, the 7th of July, for the purpose of selecting a candidate.

Considerable interest was manifested in the Erie county primary elections, but it was confined chiefly to merely local offices, there being no opposition to Hon. W. Scofield for Congress, nor to Mr. Noble for State Senator and Mr. Woodruff for President Judge. The interest felt in rival candidates for Sheriff and Treasurer induced many to pass over these gentlemen without voting, the unanimous renomination of Mr. Scofield, especially, in the District, being regarded as a foregone conclusion. It is due to him to say that the action taken in his case has been purely spontaneous in all the eight counties of the District, based upon a conviction of his personal integrity and intellectual ability.

The Congressional Republican Conferee Convention will be held at Ridgeway, on Tuesday, the 2d of August, simply to ratify the previously declared preference of the several counties for Mr. Scofield. REPUBLICAN.

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER.

J. R. Harrah, Esq., H. C. Patterson and T. M. Taylor, Legislative conferees of Beaver county; and H. B. McLean, A. W. Pollock and James P. Hart, of Washington county, met at the Monongahela House, in the city, yesterday, and organized by selecting J. R. Harrah, Esq., as Chairman, and James P. Hart as Secretary, whereupon they proceeded to ratify the nominations made in their respective counties, viz: Demas M. Letherman and Wm. A. Mickey, of Washington county, and Dr. Wm. C. Shurlock, of Beaver county, as the Legislative candidates for Washington and Beaver counties.

Among the names before the Republicans of Blair county as candidates are the following: For Senator, E. B. McCrum; Assembly, Joseph Fichtner, Ben. L. Hewitt, J. G. Adium; Associate Judge, Dr. J. M. Bell; Sheriff, John Campbell, Solomon Boyer; *Sheriff*, A. B. Baker, Benjamin Rough, Frank McCoy, W. B. Blake, Daniel Stiffler, Jacob Higgin, Jas. Huff, Henry Elway; Treasurer, H. C. McClintock, Henry Hawk; Alexander Bolidge, Jonathan Stouffer, Joseph Baldridge, Isaac F. Beamer, Joseph Shannon; Prothonotary, A. G. Morrow, John Caldwell; Commissioner, S. B. Longenecker; Poor Director, Joseph K. Marlow; Jury Commissioner, Joseph Miller.

The Norristown *Herald* states that the Republican nomination for Congress in that district the coming fall will be offered to John H. Oliver, Esq.

The Northumberland county Democracy have nominated the following ticket: Congress, Wm. Follmer; Assembly, Wm. Montgomery.

The Fifteenth Amendment will increase the vote of Harrisburg about five hundred.

Colin M. Reed, W. S. Mitchell and W. S. Moore, are the Congressional Conferees for Washington county, instructed to vote for Hon. J. B. Donley.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* thus alludes to the nomination of Josephs, in Philadelphia: "Mr. Samuel Josephs is again nominated for the legislature. He is extremely fortunate in a constituency that will endorse him year after year. The Democratic party of the State, though not responsible for him, will not make the infliction with as much patience as they can command."

Speaking of the usurpation of the control of the party machinery in this State by Cameron, the Butler *Eagle* says: We have in existence a State Executive Committee, at the head of which stands Hon. John Woods, that, under the plea of some to worship at the shrine of Cameron, so that they may come in for a share of its crumbs, induces Democrats, even in opposition party organization, and declare in favor of a dictator in the person of Cameron. Shame on such servility! If the leaders of parties and dictators, as service it will, it will be in spite of the controlling influences of his pitiful-ly paltry jobber, and not through any instrumentality of his.

The Titusville *Herald* thus accounts for the defeat of George K. Anderson in Crawford county: "Hundreds of Republicans doubtless voted against Mr. Anderson under a conviction that he was a member of the Presbyterian church ago, and had voted in that city. Such was the charge of outside newspapers. Iterated and reiterated by the partisans of Mr. Delamater in every part of the county. An authoritative contradiction of the falsehood was printed and circulated on the eve of the election, but it was too late to counteract the effect of the defamation. Other outlandish charges of a more serious but damaging character were also circulated against Mr. Anderson, and of course contributed to his defeat.

The Republican County Convention of Crawford county, adopted the following resolution, changing the manner of making nominations in that county:

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee be instructed to adopt a plan to make nominations hereafter by the Representative Delegate system, each District to be entitled to as many delegates and an additional delegate for every fifty Republican votes in excess of the last one cast for the secretary of State at the last general election preceding the call of each year.

FROM BEAVER.

Beaver Seminary and Institute—Last Day's Examination—Meeting of the Alumnæ—Commencement Exercises—President's Reception—Summer Boarders.

BEAVER, FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

There must be something in the pure, fresh air of Beaver, or something in the quiet and wholesome influences that seem to exert a recuperative force in it; for despite the continued examinations of two days, with the concert exercises of Wednesday evening added, visitors, and teachers, and pupils looked as bright yesterday morning when they assembled in the school room, though just beginning, instead of meeting to hear the closing examinations of the classes.

Prof. Taylor heard the recitations in French, and examined the class in trigonometry. Miss Magee had one class in Moral Science and another in United States Government. The class in Trigonometry was thought to be especially good, as was also the class in Moral Science. Along with these exercises we had essays from Miss Vonle Richardson, of Tidioute, and from Miss Emma Roberts, of Beaver. Miss Mary Allen read the paper entitled *The Beaver Messenger*, and Miss Ella Beacom recited in a superior manner Mrs. Heman's poem of Bernardo del Carpio.

Thursday afternoon had been appointed for the Alumnæ meeting, and at three o'clock a fine audience was assembled in the Methodist E. Church. The programme, as arranged by the ladies, was an admirable one. Besides the vocal and instrumental music, there was an address by Rev. S. Burt, a history of the Alumnæ by Miss Ruban, of Perrysville, Ohio, and an original poem by Miss Maggie Taylor, of Phillipsburg, Pa. Mr. Burt's address was on "Coming Woman." The gentleman committed himself to the most radical views on the question of women's rights. The right to go anywhere and to do any proper thing; to preach law or to practice medicine; to teach school or to control politics, were all accorded to her. It was a good address, and we have been told that there are enough of the strong minded here in Beaver to make it quite popular. The History of the Alumnæ, in the absence of the writer, was read in an excellent style by Miss Marla Cox, of Mt. Union Ohio. We were especially pleased with "Woman's Mission," the poem of Miss Taylor. Its views were directly athwart those advanced by the reverend gentleman, who, however, with advanced question is not yet settled. We are sorry that the young lady's reading was not quite clear enough for all the house to hear distinctly.

Thursday evening at eight o'clock we were again in the auditorium of the new Methodist church, to hear the essays of the graduates, and to witness the award ng of the diplomas. The graduating class consisted of five young ladies, Miss Sadie Woodroffe, of St. Clairsville, O; Miss Miriam Wilson, of Bridgewater, Pa.; Miss Clara Ewers, Steubenville, O.; Miss Amelia Moorhead, of Bridgwater, Pa., and Miss Irene Barr, of Brownsville, Pa. The subjects chosen by the graduates respectively were as these: Miss Woodroffe, "The Mission of the Mayflower;" Miss Wilson, "Wyoming Woe;" Miss Ewers, "Individuality;" Miss Moorhead, "Spirit of Song;" Miss Barr, to whom had been awarded the valedictory, "Gathering the Harvest." The essays were all read in good round voice, which is always a great comfort to listeners, and whether three of them were serious or beyond what is usual to that class of productions, we do not know.

It is not possible for us to speak of the piano solos and duets, nor the vocal solos and duets, that helped to swell the programme of the evening. Many of the young ladies were fine performers and fine vocalists. Some of them manifested all the timidity and embarrassment of their first public appearance. But it is from this latter class that the future graduates are to come, and this first appearance, with all its embarrassments, is a necessary part of the training for the future. After an earnest and impressive address to the graduating class by Rev. D. P. Lowry, President Taylor awarded to the young ladies the diplomas voted to them by the Board of Trustees. The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Warner Long, and the large audience slowly retired.

But not to their homes. The residence of the President was brilliantly lighted through-out all its spacious rooms, and thither the company made its way. The President's reception was on the same generous plan of everything else connected with this particular commencement: and it was far to-ward morning before the last of the guests left the promenade, and of the merry and joyous laugh dashed into slumber.

This morning the railroad depot is thronged with baggage, and in a little while scholars and visitors will be gone. But there is only one expression on all lips, and that is for the success and prosperity of Beaver Seminary and Institute. The citizens of Beaver will miss the young ladies that give so much grace and beauty to their streets and to the Sabbath congregations of the town. But they are hoping to see their places filled during the vacation by those who shall come from other parts to spend the residence in the airy rooms of the Seminary as summer boarders. Already a number of rooms have been engaged, and, as Prof. Taylor's terms are so moderate, we do not see why the enterprise may not be a complete success.

RUSTICUS.

Thousands Testify

To the relief afforded by the use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. *Try it*, and you will be added to the number. TFSa

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Italian Party of Action—Montpensier Offers Himself for Election to the Corps Legislatif—Riotous Scenes in Killarney, Ireland—The International-Workingmen's Society—Deficit in the Spanish Budget, &c., &c.

The Party of Action.

ROME, July 1.—It is reported that the party of action are meditating a *coup de main* at Rome simultaneously with the proclamation of an Italian republic by the adherents of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

Montpensier.

MADRID, July 1.—Montpensier formally offers himself for election to the Cortes.

Small Pox.

There is no apparent diminution in the ravages of the small pox.

Strike.

DUBLIN, July 1.—The laborers in the Mallow mills struck for an advance of wages yesterday.

Attempt to Destroy Mowing Machines.

An attempt was made by some agricultural hands at Killarney to seize and destroy a number of mowing machines. The attempt was baffled and the rioters taken care of.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 1.—The sitting of the Corps Legislatif yesterday was much agitated by the discussion of the military contingent. The Government asked for 90,000 instead of 100,000 men, the usual number. Jules Favre made a spirited and eloquent speech against the continuance of the largest standing army. M. Theirs thought the state of Europe menacing, and that France should be prepared. Jules Favre quoted from the yellow book official assurances of peace and the tranquility of the continent, and wanted to know why such a military establishment was kept up, unless hidden plans and schemes in favor of the dynasty were entertained. He did not question that he believed the ministry honest, but it was subject to a higher will. Ollivier answered the charges made against the Government, and its policy. He had no fear for the future, France had an army that could defy the world. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the deputies, and Minister Ollivier explained that he had no intention of entering over any subject of the empire. These words increased the storm. Count Kerratry and Jules Favre rose to reply, but it being impossible to make themselves heard amid the noise, he refused to proceed, and took his seat. The majority then voted against continuing the discussion the next day by 156 votes to 54.

Adjourned.

International Workingmen's Society.

The trial of members of the International Workingmen's Society continues. All the accused admit belonging to the Society but deny that Mr. Odger's letter has any legal foundation, or that its object or practice is to ferment strikes.

The Viceroy.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 29.—The Viceroy is about to go to Constantinople. During his absence the regency is conferred on his eldest son, who is recalled from his country through Europe.

The Spanish Budget.

The deficit in the Spanish budget for the past fiscal year is 200,000,000 reals, and an equal deficit is anticipated for the coming year.

Public Instruction.

FLORENCE, July 1.—The committee to investigate the subject of public instruction, makes a report which meets with determined opposition.

London Items.

LONDON, July 1.—The report of the death of Vizelelly is contradicted.

Four men suffered death from gas in a coal mine at Talke, Staffordshire.

John Derry, Catholic Bishop at Clonfert Island, is dead.

Collection of tolls at five hundred turnpike gates in England is abolished.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association applied a committee to take measures for repression of operations for the depression of prices, which by injuring affect the cotton trade.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce protests against the revision of Bri ish tariff by France.

There has been rainy weather the past thirty-six hours all over the British Isles and some sections of the continent.

Parliament.

In the House of Lords to-day there was a short discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The Commons continued work on the Education Bill. Mr. Forster moved to strike out the clause withholding free education from those who refuse to pay the rating education entirely free. Rejected by a majority. Adjourned.

Marine News

QUEENSTOWN, July 1.—The steamship Scotia, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived.

LONDON, Evening, July 1.—Consols for money 93⅞; for account 93⅞. American securities firmer; 7s, 1862, 89½; 5-20s, 87½; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks steady; Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 94; Great Western, 29.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—There is considerable excitement in the cotton market to-day in the direction that the stock is 62,000 bales below the estimate, and American quotations are unchanged; sales for the week 50,000 bales; export 6,000 bales; speculation 2,000 bales; receipts for three days 31,000 bales, including 12,000 bales; stock 555,000 bales, American 440,000 bales; afloat for Liverpool 200,000 bales, American 11,000 bales. Cotton firm; uplands 9⅝@10d; Orleans 9⅝@9⅞d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market quiet.

Receipts of wheat for three days 17,500 quarters, 15,000 American. Flour 5s 6d. Corn 35s 6d; red western No. 1 8s 10d; winter 9s 7d@9s 8d.

Flour quiet; western 23s, Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s@30s 3d. Oats 2s. 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d.

Pork dull at 102s. 6d. Beef ills and quiet and steady. Lard 71s. Bacon 57s. Cheese firm but not higher; Cumberland 56s; short rib 62s 6d. Provisions unchanged. Tallow dull at 45s.

LONDON, July 1.—Tallow 45s. Refined petroleum dull. Linseed oil firmer.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—Bonds firm at 95⅞@96.

PARIS, July 1.—Bourse opened quiet; rentes 72 francs 75 centimes. Bourse dull at 72 francs 75 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 1.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, July 1.—Cotton quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, has arrived at Plymouth.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Fort Wayne, Ind., is progressing. A man was knocked down there Thursday night, and robbed of a large sum of money.

The harness makers' strike in Cincinnati bids fair to be successful.

Foot pads are becoming numerous in the suburbs of Cincinnati.

Evidence continues to accumulate against Gallenty, the man arrested at Indianapolis, on suspicion of outraging and murdering two little girls. He has confessed the crime. The two girls whom he attempted to outrage about six weeks ago.

Patrick Neville was stabbed and dangerously wounded, in New York yesterday, by a fellow named Ninny Roach. The affair grew out of an old quarrel.

The Methodist Conference of Germany and Switzerland voted unanimously in favor of lay delegation.

A Columbus dispatch of yesterday says: C. W. Smith, General Freight Agent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, has resigned to accept a similar position on the Central Pacific Railroad, California.

Hugh Malone, at Utica, New York, yesterday, was sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of August.

Gen. Lee left Lexington, Va., yesterday for the North. He was joined at Charlottesville by Gen. R. Tyndleton.

It is reported from the Whetstone agency that Spotted Tail has returned to his home, but is very uncommunicative in regard to his recent visit to Washington, also, that a war party of about twenty Indians left there, well supplied, to operate on the Pawnees on the Union Pacific Railroad in the vicinity of O'Fallon's Bluffs.

A colored deckhand on the steamer Telegraph fell overboard on the landing at Cincinnati yesterday morning and was drowned. He shipped at Portsmouth, O.

The race between the Natchez and the R. E. Lee created more sensation yesterday at Cincinnati than anything of the kind that ever occurred there. There was a great deal of betting, and between the two a hundred thousand dollars have doubtless been staked.

Fifty-one Indians arrived at Ogden Thursday last for their old homes in the New England States.

A man named John W. Richards, from Wyoming, returning to his home at Laporte, Ind., was found dead in his bed at Omaha, Neb., yesterday morning.

There were five cases of sunstroke in Chicago Thursday, three of them fatal.

A terrible storm, accompanied by lightning, passed over Fort Union, W. T., Thursday afternoon. Hail stones as large as hens' eggs are reported to have fallen, seriously injuring the corn crop.

Popularity of Steinway in Pittsburgh.

It is a significant fact that whether time be good or whether it be hard, the sale of the Steinway pianos are steadily on the increase. These instruments are in a fair way to absorb and swallow up the whole piano trade of the country. During the war any rattle box in the shape of a piano found ready sale. Not so now-a-days, people will buy now only the very best, full value received for their money, and hence the great preference for the Steinway manufacture. Among the many sold during the past week or two we find the following: Joseph Dilworth, Esq., a Steinway concert grand; Rev. James R. Mendenhall, of Washington, Pa., a Steinway upright; Frank Rahm, Esq., a Steinway upright; Sisters of Mercy, St. Aloysius Academy, Lecust, a Steinway square; Miss Ella Caldwell, Esq., a Steinway square; Charles Ackenheil, civil engineer, a Steinway square; Dr. J. Hostetter Mowry, Ohio, a Steinway square grand; John Scott, Esq., a Steinway square grand; Philip Mertz, Esq., a Steinway square; Joseph Abel, Esq., a Steinway square; James Ferguson, Esq., Wheeling, a Steinway square; M. L. Dillon, Esq., a Steinway square; A. C. Hays, Esq., a Steinway square, and many others, all of which were purchased at the Piano warerooms of Messrs. H. Rieber & Bro., who are the exclusive agents for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Northwestern Virginia.

Thousands Testify

To the relief afforded by the use of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge. *Try it*, and you will be added to the number. TFSa

Circuses

And traveling showmen can get their supply of cakes at Marvin's bakery, Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY was elected President *pro tem.*, in consequence of the absence of the Vice President till after July 4 th.

The bill to change the time of holding the District and Circuit Courts in the Northern District of Ohio, was passed.

The House amendments to the bill for the Improvement of Water Communication between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan, by the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, was concurred in.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bill was briefly discussed, and an ineffectual effort was made by Mr. WILSON to get a conference report on the army bill.

The Tax bill was taken up, the question being upon the amendment to tax the interest on the United States bonds five per cent. It was supported by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Davis, Stockton, Casserly, and opposed by Edmunds, Sherman, Corbett, Rice, Morton, and Fenton, and was rejected, 12 to 36. A discussion ensued upon the amendment by Mr. THURMAN to tax the interest derived from bonds five per cent.

Mr. WARNER moved as a substitute a three per cent. tax on incomes derived from all invested capitals. Both amendments were rejected.

Amendments offered by Mr. BAYARD were adopted, allowing free importation of animals intended for exhibition at the agricultural shows but not to remain over six months, and if sold within the United States they are to be liable to duty. Also, to repeal taxes on bequests and devises to literary institutions, to take place after the death of the testator. The amendment as to the time at which the free list is to go into operation having been withdrawn, the paragraph remains as passed by the House, taxing the time for December 31, 1870. The bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, when the amendments were concurred in, except those upon which separate votes were asked, which were reserved. The first of those in which concurrence was asked was the amendment striking out the income tax sections.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment continuing the income tax for two years longer at two and a half per cent. Rejected.

Mr. DRAKE moved to make the exemption of fifteen hundred dollars.

The Senate then voted upon the amendment of the House to strike out the 5th section of the income tax sections, which was concurred in, the vote being regarded finally, yeas 26 nays 23.

The next amendment, upon which a separate vote was demanded, was the section inserted by the Committee of the Whole continuing the tax on banks and dividends after 1870. The section was amended so as to provide that the tax should cease in 1872. The amendment was then concurred in.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to continue the tax on gross receipts as at present, remarking that the Senate dare not discontinue the taxation for the necessities of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that, in consequence of the vote just taken, he would move to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax sections.

EVENING SESSION.

The tax bill was further discussed. Mr. EDMUNDS moved to reconsider the vote striking out the income tax, remarking that by the showing of the Secretary of the Treasury and others, the country must have either an income tax or a receipts tax, to meet the necessary amount of revenue.

Mr. ANTHONY took a similar ground, and said that the South was bound to discriminate between these taxes.

Mr. WILSON thought there was no occasion for either tax, and that the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Sherman) had thrown out the idea of the Secretary of the Treasury for the speedy extinguishment of the national debt.

Mr. EDMUNDS motion prevailed, 28 to 25, and the income tax was again in force before the Senate. Mr. WILSON renewed his amendment continuing the income tax until the end of 1872, at the rate of two and a half instead of five per cent.

After lengthy discussion the amendment was agreed to, yeas 27, nays 23.

The question then was on the striking out of sections imposing income tax as amended, the Senate refused to strike them out, thus retaining the income tax.

On motion of Mr. HAMILTON, the classification of rates on the tax on spirits reported from the Finance Committee was substituted for the House provision.

Mr. SCHURZ re ewed his amendment authorizing the transportation of goods in bond from any interior point to the city of Boston, city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants.

Mr. HOWE moved to strike the transportation to cities of 50,000 inhabitants. After considerable discussion the Senate, finding itself without a quorum, at 12:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill restricting drawbacks of all taxes on goods, wares and merchandise exported to foreign countries.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to prevent embezzlement of United States funds exceeding six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. BUTLER's motion to strike out the 5th section was negatived.

The 6th section was then read for amendments.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to add a clause requiring an annual statement of the sinking fund, which was negatived.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, offered an additional section providing for the issue of four per cent. bonds, for which greenbacks be exchanged, and into which they be convertible.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the bill and the amendments, which was seconded.

Mr. DAVIS's amendment was rejected and the bill passed, 128 to 61. The Democratic vote was entirely in the negative. Messrs. Crooks, of New York, Cox and Butler, of Massachusetts, did not vote. The Republicans voting against it were Messrs. Davis, of New York, and Stevenson, of Ohio.

The House bill was then adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 1.

THE FIRE AT JERSEY CITY.

Statements sent to-day about the fire at Jersey City were incorrect. The fire broke out in the building occupied by Bernard McMahon, and destroyed the car factory of Cummings & Co., and burnt the shop of Hugh Leslie. The building was owned by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, who formerly leased it as a car shop. Total loss, sixty-five thousand dollars. Two incendiaries have been arrested.

DISTILLERIES SEIZED.

The distillery of C. C. Wilson & Co., Washington street, New York, of Oscar King, Williamsburg, and the rectifying houses of Gaebert, Cunningham and Reiner, also at Williamsburg, have been seized for defrauding the government.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

On his arrival to-morrow, will be received by the Governor of Connecticut and other prominent citizens.

THE ERIE-LAKE SHORE CASE.

The argument in the case of the Erie Railroad against the Lake Shore was continued to-day. Ex-Senator Doolittle appeared as counsel for the defendants.

INDICTED.

Joshua F. Bailey has been indicted for the Cunningham frauds in the Custom House to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

REV. DR. MILO MAHAN.

Of Baltimore, has been elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

The Erie, Pennsylvania Central and New York Central and Hudson River Companies announce another reduction of the rate of fare to all points. To St. Louis, $25.50; New Orleans, $61.50; Louisville, $36.50; Memphis, $51.75; Cincinnati, $6; Chicago, fare unchanged.

LOTTERY DEALERS INDICTED.

The United States Grand Jury has found about fifty indictments against parties dealing for not filing bonds with Collectors of Districts as guarantees for the payment of tax upon receipts.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pittsburgh, Canton and Chicago Project.

The Buffalo and Washington Road to be Built by Private Enterprise, &c.

THE PITTSBURGH, CANTON AND CHICAGO PROJECT.

A writer in the Canton *Repository and Republican*, writing of this, the rival of the Akron and Cleveland road to the West, says: The inauguration and prosecution of the above enterprise, in our midst, has steadily progressed onward to a crisis, when the reward of our energy, perseverance and undivided devotion on that subject will, we may confidently state, accomplish the object of our aim. All that has thus far been done, was achieved by our citizens in an incredibly short space of business way. Our motto has been from the beginning, "Let the people vote," and they have done so. On a quiet Saturday evening, in the month of April last, the day appointed by the Directors of the Canton and Pittsburgh Company for the opening of books after short notice given, our citizens, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants, bankers, mechanics and workingmen assembled, each with the fixed purpose, and for the purpose of passing whereases and resolutions, and of making speeches abusing the directors, or our county officers, but in the second class, towns and villages envious and jealous of our growth and success, but in the original or scriptural holiday was selected for that grand, proud and ever memorable occasion, for the people to vote. There was no, no beating of drums, no martial music, no flaring posters to be made attractive and sensational to induce the people to assemble, but, on the contrary, no big rarebit, no grand oratory and other buncombe, clap-trap speeches, for the purpose of inveigling and seducing the people to vote, and no bribing with the Secretary of the meeting to subscribe for stock. No, no, no such thing. Our people, our men among the foremost crowding up to the ballot box to vote, for the first time in their lives, words the close of the meeting its Chairman announced the fact that nearly three hundred and fifty votes had been polled, and the books striking out the words, "In the order of their number and issue, beginning with the first one issued," and inserting, "beginning with the first one subscribed."

Mr. HOLMAN would amend the fourth section by providing that the bonds issued shall be paid in greenbacks and made an argument in support of his amendment.

Mr. KELLEY argued that the real question was finally settled by the passage of the act by the last Congress, providing for the payment of the stock in 62,000 bales below the estimate, and American quotations unchanged; sales for the week 50,000 bales; export 6,000 bales; speculation 2,000 bales; receipts for three days 31,000 bales, including 12,000 bales; stock 555,000 bales, American 440,000 bales; afloat for Liverpool 200,000 bales, American 11,000 bales. Cotton firm; uplands 9⅝@10d; Orleans 9⅝@9⅞d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market quiet.

Receipts of wheat for three days 17,500 quarters, 15,000 American. Flour 5s 6d. Corn 35s 6d; red western No. 1 8s 10d; winter 9s 7d@9s 8d.

Flour quiet; western 23s, Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s@30s 3d. Oats 2s. 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d.

Pork dull at 102s. 6d. Beef ills and quiet and steady. Lard 71s. Bacon 57s. Cheese firm but not higher; Cumberland 56s; short rib 62s 6d. Provisions unchanged. Tallow dull at 45s.

LONDON, July 1.—Tallow 45s. Refined petroleum dull. Linseed oil firmer.

FRANKFORT, July 1.—Bonds firm at 95⅞@96.

PARIS, July 1.—Bourse opened quiet; rentes 72 francs 75 centimes. Bourse dull at 72 francs 75 centimes.

ANTWERP, July 1.—Petroleum quiet.

HAVRE, July 1.—Cotton quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 1.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, has arrived at Plymouth.

New York Finance and Trade.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

It will be well for the True Republicans in the several wards and districts to be on their guard to-day against any attempt on the part of the ringleaders to participate in the selection of delegates with the view of controling the result. Such a plan is reported to have been concocted, and probably in some places the attempt will be made. No danger need be apprehended, however, wherever the intention is known. Our friends should be prompt in their action, and no vote should be received from any one that cannot give satisfactory proof of his fidelity to the cause.

THE session has reached the period when it is most difficult as well as most desirable to know what is going on in Congress. Practically less than two weeks remain of the session, and the tax and tariff, the funding, apportionment, and other bills of great importance, are yet to be disposed of. It is the time when committees of conference take up the tangled business of the session and "whip into shape" the disjointed mass, the result of months of labor and indolence. Much mischief as well as much good is the necessary result —never known, however, until the members have departed and exhumation takes place. Such will be the general character of the proceedings henceforth till the close.

A DAY or two ago we asked who it was that invented and put afloat the slanders on General GRANT. The article from the New York *Tribune* in another column is pertinent to the inquiry. But it does not go deep enough. Somebody is back of certain "journalists." We insist that General GRANT has malignant enemies, disguised as friends, who have their share in inspiring injurious public reports, but more especially in circulating by "word of mouth" slanders still more injurious, after having systematically conspired to create them. It is into these, their origin and design, that the *Tribune* should inquire. If we mistake not it will find the public and private slanders have a common origin.

THE "organ" seems to be getting in tone, under the disciplining which the Republicans of Allegheny just now are enforcing. In proof of this we copy the following from the issue of Friday:

"Never before did there exist more pressing necessity for union in our party. We cannot afford to quarrel among ourselves while the enemy are moving into the field in solid column. If we fail to properly appreciate the situation now, if we disband and fight under two flags, if we fritter away our strength, we will lose the battle, and for years to come we cannot regain what shall be lost, and the Democratic party so long kept in the oblivion its principles and doctrines warrant at the hands of a free people, will entrench itself to rule with despotic tyranny. We have no time to pause for the enemy are on the march, their campaign has commenced in good earnest and they will be fought if divided in front or a camp rank and rotten with spies and traitors. Will Republicans not arouse themselves from their lethargy, heal their differences and make ready for the impending battle? Success is within our reach, but if they do not they will reap a whirlwind and suffer consequences for which they will be responsible."

This is sound, but the question is, will the old liners heed it? We have already indicated in what manner "differences" can be "healed," to wit: by wheeling into line in support of the ticket which will be presented to the party by the Convention on the 6th instant.

THE DANGER OF APATHY.

Indolence or apathy in the people is the root of the evils under which we suffer to-day and to which we are called to apply a remedy. It is the hereditary, almost irresistable tendency to let things alone, to allow the eager, the ambitious, the avaricious, the grasping members of the community to think for us and control public affairs according to their own good pleasure and for their own advantage. As history shows, this has always been the course of events in democracies, and in the case of all of them the issue has been the same. They have perished by internal corruption. The indolent citizens have at length been glad to find refuge from their demagogues in the domination of a despot, whether of their own making or invited in from without. So uniform has this experience been, so conclusive is the induction in favor of a like result for us, that no well informed person has ever hoped for the triumph of the American political experiment except on the ground of advantages never enjoyed by Republicans before. Apart from these advantages, the elements of the problem which we have to solve are the same as ever. Its difficulties are just as great. Each citizen is at the same time a sovereign and a subject with the old antagonism between their duties. In fact this proposition, or rather the fact which it describes, is the source of all our dangers. It is, perhaps, easy for some persons to do the work of a sovereign, and the duties of a subject do not present overwhelming difficulties. But to unite the offices of both characters in one person and faithfully to fulfil them, who is equal to these things? They are, however, imposed upon every American citizen, and the failure on the part of the people adequately to sustain the two-fold relation must involve the degradation, if not the destruction of the Republic. We see that the same causes are at work among us which have proved so disastrous in the history of other republics. Too many are eager to sink as much as possible, if not entirely, the part of subject and usurp to themselves that of sovereign. In despair of becoming sole monarchs, we see several or many of this class combining in a clique or ring to form a little royal party or joint sovereignty. It is astonishing with what success these comfortable arrangements are made, and through how many long years their rule is occasionally prolonged. And not less astonishing is the illusion by which such cliques frequently persuade themselves that their power rests on some sort of prescriptive or hereditary foundation almost as sacred as "the right divine of kings to govern wrong." A natural result of this illusion is the notion so common among the class that, in virtue of their indefeasable prerogatives, it being treason to oppose them, all means, however corrupt, of maintaining their position, are sanctioned by the excellence of the end. In the spirit of the bramble's speech in JOTHAM'S famous fable, they say to their fellow-citizens, "Come and put your trust in my shadow; and *if not, let fire come out of the bramble, and devour the cedars of Lebanon.*"

Then, on the other hand, there are too many citizens who, intent to be mere subjects, abdicate their sovereignty. To assign the various reasons by which they are influenced would occupy much space. One is absorbed in his merchandise, another in his farm, another in the stock market. Some shrink from the degree of publicity which is the consequence of participation in public affairs. Others are fastidious and fear the contact of the masses, while still others are proud and dread the exercise of "the gift of familiarity" to which they are in danger of exposing themselves in the assemblies of the people. But perhaps a still larger number are deterred from taking the part which becomes them in public affairs by the conviction that it is in vain to resist the current, that the "bramble" is firmly seated on his throne, and that his overthrow is impossible without using the agencies through which it was crowned. By whatever motives moved, it is a deplorable fact that too many citizens, satisfied with one half their birthright, renounce, or abstain from exercising the other. They are subjects, not sovereigns. But this divorce of parts that ought to go together, this conflict of characters or duties, is the very failure of public virtue which, unless remedied, must ruin us. MONTESQUIEU long ago in his "Spirit of Laws" pointed out the necessity of virtue in a Republic, though admitting that it might be dispensed with in a monarchy. Of course the essence of political virtue is self-abnegation, the preference of the public interest to one's own advantage or comfort. We need hardly say that the most splendid exemplification of the quality ever seen was exhibited in this country during our late war. But the need of it has not passed away with the cessation of rebellion. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Throughout the country corruption in many forms is rampant and fast becoming uncontrollable. In fact we are now passing through one of those crises from which our prosperity or our ruin may be dated. The most effectual way to combat corruption elsewhere is to combat it at home. The people of Allegheny county have uttered a voice which has arrested the attention of the entire State, and given hope to those who were ready to despair of the Republic. It still remains for us to act: to act with a firmness and decision which shall leave no room for doubt as to our resolve to persist in well doing. Duboc has been wounded, but he is not dead. His vitality is great, and he has adherents everywhere in the State bound to his worship by many favors in the past and by hopes still lively of more abundant favors in the future. No other calamity so great could befall the State of Pennsylvania as his continuance in power. The prevention of that woe would by itself be sufficient to prompt our action. But this object is only a part of the work of cleansing to be done. The unhappy clique who have so long controlled the affairs of the county for their own advantage, must be taught that they owe their power wholly to the apathetic neglect of the people. The lesson will be useful beyond our own borders. For we confidently believe that it is only for a *time* that the intelligence and virtue of American citizens anywhere can with impunity be set at defiance, and that if they ever submit to the jurisdiction of King Bramble, it is because they for a season forget the privileges and duties of their birthright. They may be indolent and like to let things go "as it may please the pigs," but once assured of their danger, they promptly resume their abdicated sovereignty.

RUNNING the Republican party to make money, is one of the offences with which the Ring managers stand charged before the people. Proof to sustain it is in every man's familiarity with local political history for the past ten years—not to go farther back. Nothing is more notorious than that the offices have been regularly parceled out among the leaders and their favorites, who, though the members of the party might choose a majority of delegates to nominating conventions favorable to other and better candidates, have always been equal to the task of bargaining or "marking" them out. The salaries of the local offices, aggregating probably not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars, the Ring have long considered as belonging to themselves. It has been their business from one year's end to another to "set up" candidates and "put through" nominations. Scores of readers of this know how true it is. They have seen conventions turned inside out, without ever being able to detect though morally certain of the mysterious influence, whereby it was done. Candidates for the Legislature have usually been selected either in payment of debts previously contracted at home, or for some object to be consummated at Harrisburg. Even now nothing is desired so much as a delegation from Allegheny that will support Mr. MACKEY for State Treasurer; and it is to this end that Legislative candidates are being "set up" all over the State. If the Legislature, when the time comes, after due deliberation, shall conclude that the welfare of the State will be promoted by the selection of Mr. MACKEY, on account of his peculiar qualifications contrasted with others willing to accept the office, we shall not only be content but approve of the action. But running the party, primary meetings and conventions so as to make sure of an office for this or any man, we protest against. With such a state of things Republican principles and proper qualifications for office amount to nothing. Everything is centered in one man, whose chief merit is office for the sake of the emoluments and the power it confers on him. The True Republicans, so far as Allegheny is concerned, propose to reform all this by presenting a ticket not only for the Legislature, but for all the offices to be filled at the ensuing election. This action has been taken in response to a demand so extensive that the ticket, if it shall come fully up—as we have no doubt it will—to the general desire, its election will be assured from the moment of its promulgation. Already may it be said, that for the present, running the Republican party here to make money is at an end.

The War of the Railroads.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The wise man of the *Despatch* in yesterday morning's issue, in referring to the "War of the Railroads," says: The rates from Buffalo to New York are merely nominal, and those to the West are very low. "But," the writer proceeds to say, "so far as we can see the public is benefitted and only the stockholders injured."

Now, I would inquire of this wise editor in what manner his fellow citizen, a wholesale grocer of Liberty street, in the city of Pittsburgh, who pays thirty-five cents per one hundred pounds for his coffee from New York, is to compete for the trade of Ohio against Cincinnati, whose grocers are to-day receiving coffee from New York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, through Pittsburgh, at twenty cents per one hundred pounds. Further, I would inquire in what manner is the oil refiners of Pittsburgh benefited by these merely nominal rates on oil from Buffalo, and doubtless from Erie, too, to New York; while from Pittsburgh, the only route you will, the last farthing possible is exacted by our masters of the Pennsylvania Railway Company. Again, I ask this wise man to point out wherein is the benefit to the agriculturist of Western or even Eastern Pennsylvania, who are required at all times to pay seventy-five cents and upwards per one hundred pounds for their flour carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad? Whereas, it is said to be a daily occurrence that thousands of barrels are shipped through the city on the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Chicago, and even from St. Louis, at a less cost per barrel from both of those cities, through to Philadelphia and New York, than is charged by said Pennsylvania Railroad to the citizens of this city and State.

To correct this infamous policy should be the chief aim and object of every honest citizen of this old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. And God be praised, I believe the day is dawning when this question will be the great issue, the people on one side, and corrupt officials and our passable legislators on the other side. Who can doubt the result?

REFORM.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1870.

OF GEN. NEGLEY'S recent banquet at the Arlington House, Washington, the correspondent of the Beaver *Radical* says: "Gen. Negley on Sunday last entertained a number of his friends at a dinner party. Among his guests were Senator Cameron, Gen. Banks, Vice Admiral Porter, Gen. Porter, the President's Secretary, Gen. Meigs, besides a number of members of Congress. The affair was elegantly gotten up, and did justice to the hospitality of the General."

THE Chinese shoemakers are learning rapidly, and will soon all be at work. Ah Sing, the Interpreter, lost his right thumb while running a pegger, on Saturday. The Crispins have given up trying to get work in North Adams, as none, it is said, will be employed now who do not attend from the order. About a dozen employees of the print works have gone to learning the trade, and the gap will soon be filled up by new hands from other trades.

STATE NEWS.

The Chambersburg papers advocate the establishment of public bath houses in that place. In 1820 the town had one works, a bath house and free engine; now there is only a rickety, played-out engine, which canned, throw water over the roof of a chicken-coop.

A tapping of cinder from the puddling furnace in the Lochiel iron works, at Harrisburg, exploded Wednesday, seriously injuring four persons, one of whom had his eyes burned out.

Joseph Richter, aged seventy, a resident of Carroll township, Cambria county, was struck while sowing buckwheat and died almost instantly.

Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards building an Episcopal Church at Ronseville.

John Fox, a clerk in the Register's office at Harrisburg, has in his possession a queensware cream-jug, in the shape of a goose, which is over three hundred years old. It has been handed down from generation to generation in his mother receiving it from his great grandmother, and she from her mother. It is said that it was used in a hotel called "The Kouig of Prussia," on the table at which Martin Luther dined when he preached in the church at Wurtemberg. This fact is quite well attested and has always been considered as correct by the possessors of the article. Mr. FOX values it very highly.

A son of Captain Clark, of the bark Erastus Corning, was stationed at Erie on Monday by falling off the dock. He was eleven years old.

In Mosquito Valley, near Williamsport, a quarry of marble has been opened, which, when duly manipulated, is as black as ebony, and so clear that it reflects like a mirror. No other marble is so dense in fibre, and capable of so fine a polish, and the discovery from which it is taken is the only one of the kind known to exist.

Mr. Peter Shultz, of Somerset township, Somerset county, died very suddenly of heart disease on Sunday last.

A vein of the Johnson ore two feet thick has been discovered at the Wharton furnace, Somerset county. It has been tested in two places one mile and a half apart. The discovery was accidentally made by uninterested parties.

Sylvester Moser, a farmer living near Reading, died from the effects of sun stroke on Tuesday.

David Bates, who was sent to the penitentiary from this county for bigamy, and whose term recently expired, has been arrested and is now confined in the Lancaster county jail on a similar charge.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. James Peas was drowned in Young's dam, Indiana county. He leaves a wife and family.

The Reading *Eagle* says: "Yesterday morning a dog belonging to Mr. O. Orth, while lying on a wheelborrow in front of the Rainbow engine house, was so badly frightened by a torpedo thrown close to him by a boy that he died in a short time. We hope our citizens will contribute a sum of money for the express purpose of purchasing several thousand of such torpedoes, to be used in the same manner."

GENZRAL AND PARTICULAR.

Accounts from the peach districts of Cecil county, Maryland, give gloomy prospects for the peach crop. The fruit continues to fall off. One gentleman reports his early peaches as all off. The wheat crop in the same neighborhood is reported as equally unpromising. The unprecedented wet weather rusted and scabbed this cereal so seriously that half a crop, from present appearances, is not counted on. Some of the renters offer the whole crop to their landlords if they will release them. In the upper parts of the county the wheat presents a better prospect, and it is thought the crop will be a medium one.

At Princeton College yesterday, the class of 1870 presented to the college a fund of $10,000, the interest for the support of a fellowship. President McCosh stated that the gifts to the college during the last year amounted to $175,000, of which $50,000 was from John S. Green, of Elizabeth City, and $18,000 each from Robert Bommard and H. G. Maynard.

The Manufacturer and Builder gives the following directions for a simple filter to purify cistern water: Place on the perforated bottom of a box a piece of flannel, and on this some coarsely powdered charcoal, then coarse river sand, and cover the whole with sandstone broken into small pieces.

A short-sighted fellow recently went into a jeweler's at Boston, requesting a diamond to be fitted into his ring. His infirmity of vision rendered it necessary that he should bring his nose into very close contact with the tray containing the precious stones. There must have been some slight defect in his memory too, or he would not have forgotten to tell the shopkeeper that there was a speck of a strongly adhesive substance at the end of his proboscis. Such was the case, however, and the sharper had by this curious trick got off with a valuable stone before the trick was detected.

Louisiana's rice crop this year will be very large.

The people of Philadelphia are agitating the improvement of their great thoroughfare—Broad street.

The five States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee will probably produce nearly four hundred millions bushels of corn this year. What do you think of that? The whole population of the United States can live on the corn crop of the Ohio Valley and have plenty of bread and milk.

Springfield, Mass., is to have a bran new Roman Catholic Bishop.

The editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, now in Europe, writes to that paper that it is in vain for American farmers to attempt to compete with the cheap serf labor of the Russian, Austrian and German peasantry, in the attempt to raise breadstuffs for the English market. While we are paying from sixteen to twenty dollars per month, and board, for green farm hands, who are mostly fresh imported European peasants, hands of the same class in Europe, fifteen hundred miles nearer to the English markets, is working for less money and boarding themselves.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks the New York Custom House the most corrupt in the country, if not in Christendom.

The New York *Herald* is very much excited over the propoaition to close many of the churches of that city during the summer solstice. The *Methodist* says: "The devil takes no holiday during July and August." But then he is very busy in the South.

The Mississippi River has just floated a raft containing two million six hundred thousand feet of lumber to Alton. This is the largest.

PERSONAL.

The Albany *Argus* says: "Callicott has served out his time in the penitentiary here, under his sentence. The court, in addition to imprisonment, imposed a fine of $1,000. The United States Judge decides that Callicott cannot be relieved until the fine is paid, unless pardoned by the President."

The Springfield *Republican* says that probably one of the reasons why Judge Hoar left the Cabinet at this time was because of the greatly enhanced duties that pertain to the office in the new law recognizing it. Hereafter, instead of being Attorney-General, the principal officer is to be known as "the Department of Justice," and all the law business of the Government will be transferred to it. The Solicitors of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments will have their offices and their work under it, and besides there are to be four Assistant Attorney Generals, a Chief Clerk and several other different clerks, appointed to perfect the organization.

Governor Curtin has induced the Russian Government to station Russian officers who speak the English language at the principal custom-houses. This will be of great service to American and English travelers who cannot speak the language, because at these places every one's baggage is examined and money exchanged for Russian coin.

The Catholic *Telegraph* announces that Archbishop Purcell has received permission to return home. He will leave Paris at the close of July and will there be elevated to the dignity. Cardinal. On the question of infallibility the venerable prelate has assented to Mr. Connell with great freedom of mind and utterance. He said, but with less vehemence than the Bishop of Savannah, in his speech, but in a newspaper phrase, created a most decided sensation among men not accustomed to the boldness of speech familiar to all American citizens.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler defends himself for condemning the religious drama of Dickens, on the ground that Dickens always introduced the wine cup and punch bowl in his stories. With evident approbation, and with frequent carricatures of Christian ministers, Mr. Cuyler should read the Bible and see what is introduced there.

The New York *Times* says: We hear to-day that Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. pay on $350,000 or upward, per annum, to Jay Gould. It is also intimated that Mr. Stewart, in place of $10,000, pays on at least a million and a half of dollars income tax this year.

The second son of the Czar is about to marry a princess of Prussia. This is said to have set the old heart of Napoleon the Third to kissing each other at Ems the other day.

The absurd report that Mr. Greeley's uncle died a few days since in a Wisconsin poor-house, draws the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Mr. Greeley has no friends at home, we are not among his admirers, certainly. But he is a man whose private virtues arise above many of his political vices; and he has saved too many of other men's uncles from the poor-house for us to believe that he would let one of his own uncles die there. The inventor of the wretched slander must have been hard up indeed."

Mr. S. Baring Gould, author of two or three well known books of a philosophical character, has issued a historical circular called "In Exitu Israel." Based on illustrations of feeling in the State and Church of France in 1789.

A London correspondent says: "I went to see our old New York favorite, Mrs. John Wood, who is reaping a golden harvest as lessee and manager of the Olympic. By the way, an anonymous admirer sent diamonds to the value of seven hundred pounds sterling to the gifted actress a few days since, but I have seen her in the part of 'H. R. H., the Princess Fenella' twice."

Wm. Hale, Archdeacon of the diocese of London, whose death on Tuesday has been announced, was born about 1795, and graduated with honors at Oxford in 1817. He was also appointed preacher of the Charter-house, and in 1832 Chaplain of the Bishop of London and Master of the Charter-house. In 1837 he was appointed Rector of Cripplegate, and in 1862 Archdeacon of London.

Chang, one of the Siamese twins, is pining for North Carolina, but his stubborn brother Eng will not hear to it.

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KENTUCKY.

The Ku-Klux In Full Vigor—A Warning to "Nigger Voters"—Radicals Stand from Under—The White Man's Party.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

RICHMOND, KY., June 28, 1870.

While waiting for the up train, at Lancaster, Ky., yesterday, I noticed a poster in the railway station house, headed with "K. K. K.," with head reading as follows:

"All Radicals in this vicinity are well known to us. Should they in any way interfere with or try to influence the niggers to vote the Radical ticket, they will be dealt with in our way (hung to the nearest tree.")

"If any of the niggers fire on us while we are out on our regulated rounds, or in any way molest any of our Klan, they will be dealt with in the usual way, and we will burn every nigger habitation in the county.

(Signed) "JUDGE LYNCH."

I afterwards learned that these notices were securely pasted on the door of every business house in this place. At Stanford, Ky., the Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue showed me a notice he had received through the post-office dated June 17, 1870, of which the following is a copy:

"K. K. K.

"SIR: Your radical proclivities are well known. You are hereby notified, to leave this county in four days, or be dealt with according to our rules, JUDGE LYNCH."

Democracy still flourishes here under the name of the White Man's party, but controlled entirely by the K. K. K., or in other words the "*Ring*." I enclose to you a call for a barbecue at Richmond, Kentucky, on the 5th of July—ignoring the glorious 4th. It is my opinion that there will be serious trouble between the colored people and their former owners. The slave owners have always controlled the blacks, and they are determined to do so still in political affairs. The negroes are almost all of them, Republicans, and will vote the ticket as they have done.

Harvest is over here. The grain crop was splendid. Corn and oats bid fair to be an abundant crop. Fruit of all kinds in abundance. K. M. K.

THEY had "shoo fly" in the United States Senate the other day. Mr. Hamlin, in an animated speech on the income tax, paused to interrogate Mr. Morrill, who being at that moment troubled by a fly, shook his head, which Mr. Hamlin took to mean a negative response, when in reality Mr. Morrill only meant "shoo, fly!"

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

Denominational and Personal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

The *Advocate* discusses the movement in England, looking to a revision of the present edition of the Bible. It says: We are not without some objection to this movement. It has not called to the work a single American scholar or divine; and we have an equal interest in any revision of the Bible with the religious denominations of Great Britain. It would have been better if the subject had been brought before the highest ecclesiastical courts in the different religious bodies in the United States and in Great Britain, and they had respectively appointed their most scholarly men to represent them in this revision movement. This the Convention of Canterbury has done. This no other religious Council has had the liberty to do; and so far the enterprise is open to criticism and censure.

But despite these imperfections of the movement, our conviction of the necessity of a revision of the Bible is so deep and broad that we hold our objections to the forms of the movement as secondary and subordinate, and endorse the movement itself. The time has arrived for a revision of the Bible is near at hand. The only question is whether it shall be well done, or poorly done—whether it shall be done by the friends of evangelical religion, or by others. No Christian need be afraid of a just revision of our sacred books.

DIVORCE AND ABORTION.

"J. D." in an article on "Child Murder in India," quotes some alarming statements in regard to equally awful crimes perpetrated in Christian America. It is asserted that in an enumeration of Morgan township, Ohio, Jefferson county, in the year ending, a community of three thousand souls—the births are given at thirty-six and the deaths at thirty-seven. The other townships report the births to be near four to one of the deaths. It is intimated that the fewness of births is produced by the women of Morgan township refusing to assume the cares of maternity." The causes of sixteen deaths which were reported "unknown," in many of these are attributed to abortions. The writer then quoted as authority for the fearful increase in divorces in Ohio and Connecticut, and the correspondent adds:

"If the same rate of increase of divorces, it will not be long until in both of these States, the number of divorces and marriages will be equal, and every man's wife will be in the arms of some guy's husband, and every woman's husband will be linked to some other woman. And if ante-natal murders increase, as in the last fifteen or twenty years, will it not be necessary to send missionaries from some heathy Christian land, to teach us as a people "again, which be the first principles of the oracles of God?" And if our religious papers do not speak out in these matters, and if free and easy divorce, and of ante-natal murder, slumber over these evils, and go on in this way, an anonymous admirer sent diamonds to the value of seven hundred pounds sterling to the gifted actress a few days since, but I have seen her in the part of 'H. R. H., the Princess Fenella.'"

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UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

MERCY AND JUSTICE TO THE RED MAN.

The *United Presbyterian* has this to say in regard to the treatment of the Indians: We have no sentimentalism about "the poor Indian," and know very well that the Indian of actual life is very different from the Indian of poetry and story. He is by nature a savage, and tribes were cannibals when our fathers found them. And the Indian has been a terrible scourge to his race, by horrid barbarities; but we know also, that the provocation has not all been on the side of the red man. There are two sides to be should remember. We have before us the letters of Roger Williams, the old Colonial apostle of righteousness wrought peace. It is well known that the English have had to trouble with the Indians in the Northwest. The Canadians on the frontiers are not ever anxious looking for the tomahawk. They say, we hear of no Piegan "punishments" there. It is also a well known fact that the Canadians have had no trouble with the same Indians who trouble us. Their emigrant trains have never been "corralled," their cattle have never been stolen, nor their horses stampeded. The reason, simply, is that they make the Indians their friends. At the New York festival, Judge Daly quoted Sam Houston as authority for declaring that, as far as the Indians were defended, the whites were the aggressors in every instance, and Mr. Bancroft, who is unusually given the Indians has been the justice of the vigilance committee. "Let the police of justice and mercy have a fair trial, and we will need much less of the policy of force.

WORKS OF SUPEREROGATION.

The same paper thus alludes to our University and its worthy President: "This venerable institution, under the presidency of Dr. Wood, is working itself back into popular favor. At one time it was the pride of the city. Then for many years the mal-administration, the bitter party animosities of the Council with great freedom of mind and utterance. It is said, but with less vehemence than the Bishop of Savannah, in his speech, but in a newspaper phrase, created a most decided sensation among men not accustomed to the boldness of speech familiar to all American citizens.

The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler defends himself for condemning the religious drama of Dickens, on the ground that Dickens always introduced the wine cup and punch bowl in his stories. With evident approbation, and with frequent carricatures of Christian ministers, Mr. Cuyler should read the Bible and see what is introduced there.

The New York *Times* says: We hear to-day that Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. pay on $350,000 or upward, per annum, to Jay Gould. It is also intimated that Mr. Stewart, in place of $10,000, pays on at least a million and a half of dollars income tax this year.

The second son of the Czar is about to marry a princess of Prussia. This is said to have set the old heart of Napoleon the Third to kissing each other at Ems the other day.

The absurd report that Mr. Greeley's uncle died a few days since in a Wisconsin poor-house, draws the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "Mr. Greeley has no friends at home, we are not among his admirers, certainly. But he is a man whose private virtues arise above many of his political vices; and he has saved too many of other men's uncles from the poor-house for us to believe that he would let one of his own uncles die there. The inventor of the wretched slander must have been hard up indeed."

Mr. S. Baring Gould, author of two or three well known books of a philosophical character, has issued a historical circular called "In Exitu Israel." Based on illustrations of feeling in the State and Church of France in 1789.

A London correspondent says: "I went to see our old New York favorite, Mrs. John Wood, who is reaping a golden harvest as lessee and manager of the Olympic. By the way, an anonymous admirer sent diamonds to the value of seven hundred pounds sterling to the gifted actress a few days since, but I have seen her in the part of 'H. R. H., the Princess Fenella.'"

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COMMENCEMENTS.

Commencement Exercises at Lewisburg University—Church Dedication, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEWISBURG, PA., June 29, 1870.

The interesting exercises of Commencement Week for this University have just closed. The schools are under Baptist control, and embraces a College, Classical Academy, English Academy and Young Ladies' Institute. The number of students in attendance is about three hundred and fifty. All departments are presided over by Justin R. Loomis, D.D., LL.D., who now closes his twelfth year as President of the Institution.

The alumni of the Ladies' Seminary opened the exercises of the week with their annual reunion, which took place on Saturday afternoon. Both the literary and musical entertainments of the occasion were furnished by their own members. Miss H. E. Spratt, of the class of 1855, now the efficient Principal of the Institute, presided.

The Alumni met in the evening. The meeting was presided over by Chauncy B. Ripley, Esq., of New York City, class of 1861. The oration was delivered by Col. Wm. H. Harrison, of Philadelphia, class of 1861. It was an earnest and able address on the subject of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry." After briefly stating that troops are on the strategic lines, though the muster-out rolls of our national armies are filed away in the nation's archives, the speaker proceeded to describe the kind and character of the troops. Cavalry has the distinguishing characteristics; to go, to see, to hear; hence goers, seers and hearers! These are the men in the extreme front, who make the advance, who lead on in all great humanitarian movements of the age. The speaker pointed out the counterfeit troops in this branch of the service—the bummers, the banditts, the cossacks, the raiders, hanging on the fronts, flanks and rear of these forward movements, depressing the interests and business of the country.

Artillery has three distinguishing characteristics; It hits at long range, makes a big noise, and produces a great moral effect. The speaker, we look to our seats of learning, to the Alumni, to the Ministry, the Law, and a pure and chaste Press, for our most available and effective artillery. Counterfeit artillery are the men who make the big noise, supposing it is the report which does the execution, and find the projectile.

Infantry does all the hard fighting. These are the men in the workshops of the world's industries, the toilers of the sea and land, etc.

The speaker then deduced organization, cooperation and meditation from his subject, and applied them to the Alumni as the working power of their Alma Mater, and urged the importance and necessity of their filling positions in the board of trustees, and having the controlling influence in the Guipuare power.

Upon the conclusion of the address, which was warmly and enthusiastically received, a poem was read by D. M. Jones, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, Pa., class of 1867, on "The Glory of Our Age." The poet paid the following tribute to the memory of Charles Dickens:

And now he lives in realms of fiction?
(Though some there be the fiction to believe)
If 'tis in this unsubstantial world we live
The millions that would else no truth receive.
Then is the world over indebted
That England's late great novelist is dead!
His works, his memory, shall live and give
For just the volume more to shed
Still yet that kind Dickens's cheering light—but it has fled.
Fled.—No—that word misleads the mind—thank God—
The good we do can never die: the man
Himself still lives, though meandering 'neath the sod.
His influence wider than when life began,
Or when it ceased.

After the recitation by Rev. H. F. King, of the class of 1865, the audience dispersed for the evening.

On Sunday morning the new edifice of the Baptist Church was dedicated by appropriate services, and the Rev. Dr. Murdoch, of Philadelphia, engaged the attention of the immense audience gathered there, not more because of the fact that the University itself is the child of the Baptists, than because of the high character of the sermon. The subject was, in the erection of which more than two years has elapsed, and which was built at the instance of Rev. Robert Lowry, late pastor of one of the most prominent Brooklyn churches. After the customary introductory remarks, what has heretofore existed, making the usual announcements, and appointments for the week of June, and the following term beginning on or about the 1st of September, thus officially made known, the text of the sermon was taken from Ecclesiastes, chapter VII., verse 16. Theme—The golden age of the church not in the past, but in the future. The exclusive lamentations with our own was developed in favor of the past, the beauty of the present, the purity, and the liberality of the church. It ought to be remembered as no inconsiderable element of the success of the meeting that $9,000 was raised to aid in liquidating the church debt.

In the afternoon the great feast of the day was had in the shape of a sermon before the Society of Inquiry, and Religious Inquiry, preached by Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, D. D., of Rochester University, New York, from his usually given the Indians has been the justice Theme, "Archetypes."—The Talmudists speak of two things which the Lord created before all things, the Messiah, Jerusalem and Paradise. The truth is that the shadowed forth God had certain great archetypal ideas which were manifested in creation.

I. The lower creation had reference to man and his destiny. Man is the archetype of the animal creation.

II. Man's destiny is found in union with Christ, Christ is the archetype of humanity.

III. Mankind, as redeemed and in the kingdom of Christ, finds its destiny in the future and in heaven. This is Christ the archetype of Christ.

After the first head the speaker discussed the scientific questions of the day—the divine intelligence and thought of God as seen in nature, the unity of the race, design in creation, as opposed to darwinism and spontaneous generation; the unity of the human race. This is found in the series of creation and head of the race, Christ, the Second Adam, the moral, morally and spiritually, as those made in Christ, and finding the end of his being only in Christ. The Bible, considered as a book of God just opened in Max. Muller's London lectures, was referred to as the new light on the study of religious nature and destiny. The humanity and atonement of Christ were dwelt upon as the basis of the whole, and consummating man's destiny and God's design in Christ the second Adam.

Thirdly, the nature and history of the church were shown to point to Christ as its ultimate end. The Baptists of former ages were reviled for seeking a church free from sins, because they denied baptismal regeneration and a holy life. But these are now being recognized by all as Christian, and the church of the archetypal idea of God is coming more and more clearly to view.

After the services the congregation repaired to the riverside to witness the baptism of four young ladies and two young men.

In the evening a sermon was pre

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95,

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870.

The markets in New York for gold and government bonds were stronger than they have been for some time past. The purchases for capitalists and influential operators indicate plainly that prices have touched bottom both for gold and government bonds. The gold market has been largely oversold for the last fortnight by sales in anticipation of the July interest, and also speculatively for short account. This oversold condition of the gold market was developed to-day in a marked firmness in the price, with but little real gold offering, and the prompt taking up by strong buyers of what was offered. The gold disbursements by the Treasury have been absorbed so rapidly at an advance in prices as to disappoint the "bears," who expected, on the contrary, a heavy decline. American gold in London commands a higher price than it has done, and this in itself favors increased shipments of specie. It is understood that an unusual amount of the European dividends and interest will be remitted to Europe after July 1. The higher prices for grain created by speculators have checked its export, and are likely to throw the grain trade into the hands of Eastern Europe, which will supply the deficiency of the stocks in France and Great Britain. The cotton crop is drawing to a close, and bankers will be forced to ship specie to cover the deficiency in commercial bills.

—The *Herald* of yesterday says: The report of the conference committee on the Currency bill was rejected this afternoon by an emphatic vote of the House; which is no more than was expected by those who knew that the Western members and many of the Eastern brethren are unalterably opposed to contraction in any form. The Washington telegram further says that a new conference committee has been appointed. The question naturally arises itself as the new committee is to act upon the virtual wishes of the House as manifested in the rejection of the Contraction bill and go to the other extreme by reporting one of inflation? The decided bill originated in the Senate. Should the new one to be prepared by the House Committee propose expanding it would meet with little favor at the hands of the Senate, and for this reason the currency question will go by the board for the present session. The whole country will then rejoice that the antagonistic position of the two branches of Congress on the question of the finances has prevented them from tinkering with the currency. In the winter the Farming bill hung like a pall over commercial circles. It is time the depression in trade resulting from the agitation of this currency question was forever dissipated.

—The disbursement of the semi-annual dividends of railroads, banks, insurance companies, and all other joint stock concerns, besides the payment of from fifteen to twenty millions of semi annual interest on railroad bonds, in addition to $22,000,000 of July interest on the Government bonds, is likely to make an exceedingly abundant money market in New York and other Eastern cities during July. The stock market already begins to feel the easiness of the coming, and the next month is likely to see a revival of speculation.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	115½	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds '82	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '65	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	111¾	111	110¾
U. S. Bonds '67	111¾	111¼	111
U. S. Bonds '68	111	111	111
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112½
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	111¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	111¾
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92¾
Currency Pacifics	110¾

—The summary of the Wall street markets to-day showed encouraging indications that prices had touched bottom, and a steadily advancing movement had began. Like all previous movements of this kind, there will be many violent fluctuations, when weak holders will suffer.

At 10:30, gold was up to 112¾ New York Central, 107¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 107¼; Lake Shore, 93½; Northwestern, 83¾@83¾; Rock Island, 116½; Pacific Mail, 41¾; St. Paul, 68¾@81½; Ohio and Mississippi, 35¾; Wabash, 56¾.

At 11:30 the market was strong with a general advance in prices. Gold, 113¾. Canton, 68¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Pacific Mail, 41½; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo, 105; American, 56; United States Express, 46½; New York Central, 108½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107¾; Michigan Southern, 93; Lake Shore, 93½; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109½; Northwestern, 83¾@83½; Rock Island, 116½; St. Paul, 68¾@81¾; Wabash, 56¾@57; Fort Wayne, 95½; Ohio and Mississippi, 36½; Alton, 101½@102; Hartford and Erie, 4½; Harlem, 39½; New Jersey Central, 109.

At 12:30 there was considerable realizing and prices receded a fraction. New York Central, 108½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 93½; Northwestern, 83¾ and 83½; Rock Island, 116½; Pacific Mail, 41¾; St. Paul, 68¾ and 81¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 36; Gold, 112¾.

At the 1:30 call prices were firmer, with an advancing tone. Gold, 112¾; Canton, 68¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾; Pacific Mail, 41¾; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo, 105; American, 44; United States Express, 47; New York Central, 108½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107¾; Michigan Central, 129; Lake Shore, 99½; Illinois Central, 140¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 109½; Northwestern, 83¾@83½; Rock Island, 116½; St. Paul, 68¾@81¾; Wabash, 56¾@57; Fort Wayne, 95½; Ohio and Mississippi, 36¼; Alton, 101½@102; Hartford and Erie, 4¾; Harlem, 39½; New Jersey Central, 109.

At 2:30 the market was dull and prices receded a fraction. New York Central, 108½; Erie, 23; Reading, 107½; Lake Shore, 99½; Northwestern, 83¾ and 83½; Rock Island, 116½; Pacific Mail, 41¾; St. Paul, 68¾ and 81¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 36; Gold, 112¾.

—The Chicago *Tribune* remarks about the exaggerated reports of the eastern press of the amount of grain in that city and the action of its banks towards the holders of this grain. The New York *World* (money article) commenting on it, says:

"It is estimated that this action of the Chicago bankers will enforce sales of about 7,000,000 bushels."

Now, it would be superfluous to inform the trading community in the United States that there are not seven millions bushels of all kinds of grain in Chicago, but there are plenty of people in England who are ignorant enough of American affairs to believe it, and circulate the story, while those in that country who do know better would be likely to take the trouble to correct the false report. We would inform the *World* that the bankers generally are advising their customers to ship instead of holding in store there, and while they are ready to aid shippers and discourage speculators, their position will not enforce sales of "seven millions," nor seven million, nor even half a million. Some of the New York papers that have so commented upon the situation here have taken the ground that grain, but particularly wheat, is "entirely too high." While it is true that the price which the foreign consumers will pay for the surplus generally sets the prices in this market, and while it is also true that prices in this market to-day are about six cents in gold per bushel higher than will pay to ship to Liverpool, it is also true that wheat is not extremely high, but is now lower in gold than the average summer prices during the past two years, as may be seen by the following table, which shows the monthly price and the gold price of wheat for July, August, September and October of 1868 and 1869:

	1868.	Currency.	Gold.	1869.	Currency.	Gold.
July 1	Gold, 140	Wheat..2 18	1 56	Gold, 137	Wheat..2 18	1 59
August 15	Gold, 146	Wheat... 1 76	1 20	Gold, 135	Wheat... 1 47	1 09
October 1	Gold, 140	Wheat... 1 58	1 13	Gold, 134	Wheat... 1 47	1 09
November 1	Gold, 134	Wheat... 1 12	83	Gold, 128	Wheat... 92	71

The above shows that the average price of wheat during the four months from July 1 to November 1, the two years taken together, was $1 78 gold per bushel, and $1 38 gold in 1869, and what, say $1 03 in currency, the gold price of wheat is nearly 60 cents in gold, showing that it is 7 cents in gold below the average summer price of the past two years.

—The Reading Railroad Company yesterday announced a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of tax, on both its preferred and common stock, payable on the 23d of July, to holders as they stand registered on the books of the Company on the 7th of July.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), quotes in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 1.—Flour steady. Wheat active and 1@2c better; No. 1 white Wabash $1 25; No. 2 do $1 23. Corn is better; No. 2 85½c. Oats steady; No. 1 66½c. Freights dull and unchanged.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870.

GENERAL REMARKS—Generally cool and refreshing showers fell during the afternoon, which were most acceptible to the dust-begrimmed denizen, and caused everyone to put on his best humor. The shower will have a revivifying influence upon vegetation, besides "cooling the air" and moistening out-door business more pleasant. The rivers, under the influence of the late dry warm weather, were beginning to show "shoal beds," and navigation, except for light craft, was out of the question; nor is it probable that there will be much improvement in this important means of communication with our city unless we have more rain. The bulk of our supplies will, therefore, reach us by land. Flour was quiet and steady, the demand from the country being light, most dealers having laid in their stocks before the late advance in prices. It seems to be the general impression that flour will not fall much, if any, below present values; yet with the cheering prospects of the harvest now being gathered, together with the old stock on hand, there are those who stoutly maintain that prices of flour must necessarily decline below present figures. The trade was fair, and, although the stock on hand is not heavy, yet it is fully equal to the demand. Receipts since our last 661 bbls. The mills are running to their utmost capacity. Groceries remain quiet and firm, the only article having an upward tendency being sugars, which are in full sympathy with the market East. Bacon and provisions are also quiet and firm with a very fair business doing. Whisky is in an unsettled state, and owing to the tone of the Eastern and Western markets, dealers are not buying, but, Micawber-like, are waiting to see what will turn up.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—New apples are coming more freely, but fruit in stock is light and the quality inferior. The nominal rates were $4@5 per barrel.

ASHES—The market is quiet and unchanged. The demand was confined to the wants of the home market. The current rates were: Soda ash in fair shipping order, common 4@5 cents, 5@6 for refined, 6 for cent, 7@8@8½. Potash 7@7½ per pound.

BEANS—The market was dull; the supply exceeds the demand; prices weak and unsettled; we note a small sales at $1 90@1 75 ₱ bushel.

CANNON OIL—Market dull and prices very weak; we quote standard brands in a jobbing way at 30@32½c ₱ gallon.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb, No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¾c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel 20 lbs $6 50; half barrels of 10 lbs at $3 50.

BUTTER—The supply of butter was rather better, both as to quantity and quality. The prices range from 14 to 22c—the latter figure for strictly prime print.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was very dull, most descriptions being a drug. There is so much new fruit for sale that old stock is not wanted to any extent. We quote nominally at the following: Apples $4@5@6@7c; peaches, quarters, 6@7c; halves 8@9c; prime to choice evaporated berries, 12@13c. Pitted cherries 23@24c ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—We quote at the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11 00; do No. 2 3 hoop $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards do do $2 25.

FISH—Mackerel—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8 @8c ₱ lb.

OIL—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ₱ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₱ case; other brands $6 00@7 00.

EGGS—The supply is abundant, being in excess of the demand. We quote at 10@20c ₱ doz.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11½c; Oakley's 10½c; Cosmic 9½c; Tod, 9½c; Kelly 9½c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼ cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½ cans $3 25; 1 cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—The large receipts of poultry have had the effect of reducing prices, and we note sales at 60@70c ₱ pair from coop.

CHEESE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We can report sales of Western Reserve at 11@12c; Factory 13c; Goshen 15c.

CRACKERS—The market is dull, with more sellers than buyers. We can report sales of Western Reserve at 11@12c; Factory 13c; Goshen 15c.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 14c; Adamantine 18@18c ₱ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 per gross.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at 2 25; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 18@19 ₱ ton.

FEED—Demand and sales alike moderate. The following are the wholesale prices at the mills: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 15; screenings $1 05; chop $1 35; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

SEEDS—Market quiet. There was a larger inquiry for flaxseed, with buyers at $2 25 ₱ bush. Timothy and clover were dull.

HUSKS—We are reported sales of corn husks at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE—The market was dull, with more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for oil barrels in round lots.

HAY—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the load at $1 45@1 75 ₱ 100; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

VEGETABLES—The following are the prices for the principal vegetables: Irish potatoes, new, ₱ bush; beans $1 50 ₱ bush; tomatoes $8 ₱ bush; cucumbers 75c@$1 00 ₱ dozen. Supply and demand about equal.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 2, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market was weaker and sales were small at a light decline. Buyers were shy, and not at all anxious to operate. The general impression is that trade will be dull until after the holidays; at all events, buyers were very shy about purchasing.

CRUDE.

The sales reported since our last were at a decline in prices. Quotations were as follows: July B. O. 11½c; S. O. 11½c; August 11¾c; September, October and November 12c. Future deliveries were dull and neglected.

SALES.

1,000 bbls spot, 40@46 gravity	11½c
1,000 bbls spot	11½c
1,000 bbls July S. O.	11½c
1,000 bbls August S. O.	11¾c
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing oil S. O. in 20 days	11¾c

REFINED.

The market was devoid of animation, dealers were evidently apart in their views. The nominal rates were as follows: S. C. for the last half, 27½c; August and September, 27½c. Antwerp despatches quoted refined at 55 francs.

SALES.

1,000 bbls July first half	27c
500 bbls July first half	27½c
5,000 bbls, last night, in Philadelphia, spot	28c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—The *Herald* says: The market opened strong on the creek this morning, owing to there being considerable demand to cover shorts and to the efforts of Jouge to force an advance in order to make more favorable settlements. Prices were rapidly advanced on lower creek from $4 10, the opening quotation, to $4 20 about the middle of the day. At this figure there were free sellers, and after some 3,000 or 4,000 bbls changed hands the feeling broke, and before one o'clock there were no buyers at over $4 15 for regular delivery. This delivery was offered to the extent of 90,000 bbls at $4 20, and for immediate shipment there were free sellers at $4 10@4 15. The rise was particularly confined to lower creek; quotations on upper creek being about the same. The feeling was much firmer early in the day than last evening.

SALES.

1,000 bbls lower creek	4 12
1,000 bbls lower creek, 30	4 20
1,000 bbls Pemberton Confet	4 21
500 bbls Rouseville	4 15
2,000 bbls lower creek	4 20
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 90
1,000 bbls upper creek	3 95
1,000 bbls Miller	3 95

NEW YORK, July 1.—Closing June 30—Crude quiet at 12¾c. For refined the market is steady with increased business; sales 1,000 bbls standard white for June at 27½c; 2,000 bbls do at 26 13-16c; 2,000 bbls do at 26¾c; mainly resales of carriers; 2,500 bbls do for July at 27½c; 2,000 bbls do for last half of July at 27¼c; 2,000 bbls standard white for August at 27c; 2,000 barrels July and August, private terms; 2,000 bbls for September at 27½c. Philadelphia delivery —Market strong with fair inquiry; sales of 2,000 bbls refined standard white for June at 27½c, and 2,000 bbls at 27½c; closing at the latter price.

TITUSVILLE, July 1.—Market quiet and nominal. Crude, on upper creek nominally $3 85@$4 00.

OIL CITY, July 1.—The market is not so firm, as oil is not so much inquired after as yesterday; still the article bearing an upward tendency being sugars, which are in full sympathy with the market East. Bacon and provisions are also quiet and firm with a very fair business doing. Whisky is in an unsettled state, and owing to the tone of the Eastern and Western markets, dealers are not buying, but, Micawber-like, are waiting to see what will turn up.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

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VEGETABLES—The following are the prices for the principal vegetables: Irish potatoes, new, ₱ bush; beans $1 50 ₱ bush; tomatoes $8 ₱ bush; cucumbers 75c@$1 00 ₱ dozen. Supply and demand about equal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 1, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand, 4c closed at $1 07@1 08 cash; $1 11@$1 15 seller last half July; this afternoon was quiet, cash firmer at $1 07; seller last half nearly at $1 11@1 12.

CORN—¾c to ¾c higher, closing at 40@40¾c for No 2; this afternoon steady and unchanged.

OATS—Higher, closing at 30¾@30¾c.

RYE—Firmer; No 2 closed at 78½@78¾c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PORK—Wholesale, closing with buyers at 95c for fresh hend.

LARD—Dull and easier.

HOGS—Active at $5 20@5 60 for common to choice.

CATTLE—Unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Cotton opened firmer, and closed quiet and steady; sales to-day at 20½c for middling upland. Flour—receipts 15,000 bbls; 10@15c more doing; sales 19,000 bbls at $5 90@6 50 for superfine western and state; $6 70@$7 for extra do; $7 25@$8 for choice do; $5 60@$6 for superfine Ohio; $6 65@$7 for extra do; $7 25@$8 for choice do; $8 10@$8 50 for superfine western and state; $6 70@$7 for extra Genesee; $7 25@$8 for choice do; $5 60@$6 for white wheat western extra; $6 70@$8 75 for extra Ohio; $6 90@$7 60 extra St. Louis. Rye dull and quiet; sales 200 bbls at $4 90@5 90. Corn more quiet; sales 50,000 bush at 80@81c for white; 84@85c for mixed western; 86@87c for yellow Jersey; 87@88c for white Southern. Oats dull and lower at 52@53c for old mixed western; 54@55c for new do; 56@57c for old white western; 58@59c for new do; 60@61c for old white state; 62@63c for new do. Barley quiet; sales 16,000 bush at 90c@$1 05 for two-rowed State; $1 10@$1 20 for four-rowed do. Barley malt quiet; sales 6,000 bush at 90c@$1 05 for two-rowed State; $1 10@$1 20 for four-rowed do. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet and steady; new mess $20 50@$20 75; prime mess $19 50@$19 75; prime $17 50@$18. Cut meats quiet and steady; 10@10½c for pickled hams; 13½@14c for pickled shoulders; 16½@16¾c for pickled bellies; 9½@9¾c for long clear. Middles quiet and steady; 13½@13¾c for long clear; 15½@15¾c for short clear. Lard quiet and steady; 13@13¼c for steam; 13¼@13½c for kettle. Whisky quiet and steady at 93@94c. Rice firm and in fair demand at 9@9½c for Carolina; Patna 10½@11c; Rangoon 9½@10c. Molasses quiet and steady; 30@32c for Cuba muscovado; 50@52c for centrifugal. Rosin steady at $2 50@$2 55 for strained. Petroleum dull and heavy; crude 10½c; refined 20½c. Whisky nominal at 91c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Flour dull and less firm; western superfine $5 50@5 87; extra $5 90@6 75; family $7@8 75. Wheat unchanged; western $1 10@$1 20; Maryland $1 10@$1 20; the firm at $1 10@$1 20. Corn dull at 80@85c. Mess pork quiet at $20 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; hams 20@23c. Lard dull at 13½@13½c for prime leaf. Whisky nominal at 91c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Cotton—holders ask an advance, but operate with caution; middling 20½c; sales 3,000 bales; receipts 723 bales; exports all sales; stock 140,000 bales. Flour dull; superfine $5 50@$5 75; extra $6@6 50; Ohio $6 50@$7 50. Corn dull; white 80@85c; mixed 78@80c. Oats dull at 60@65c. Mess pork quiet at $20 50@$21. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 16½c; hams 20@23c. Lard steady; sales 250 tierces at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Whisky dull at 91@92c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Live stock—Beeves quiet 50 to day, after 1,300 yesterday, making 6,400 for the week. There is a fair demand for good cattle at full rates, but most stock are too poor to sell well; there are no cattle in the yards to-day to exchange hands. 6c mean cwt T xas sold at $12 50; 50 good 7¼c; ordinary to good Texans, with a mix of cows, 6@6½c; 47 pounds per cwt.

Sheep higher at 7@8c to-day, making 16,900 for the week; trade very slow, with many unsold; fat sheep are scarce and in fair demand; lambs are dull and heavy at 9@10c ₱ lb. Veal calves steady and unchanged. Hogs higher; 6,000 for the week; trade very slow, with many unsold; fat sheep are scarce and in fair demand; lambs are dull and heavy at 9@10c ₱ lb. Veal calves steady and unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—There was a better demand for flour, but rates are a shade lower; sales 1,000 bbls superfine at $4 50@$4 75; extra $5@5 50; family $5 60@5 75. Wheat in better demand; sales 1,000 bush at $1 05@$1 10 for red; $1 15@$1 20 for amber. Corn of new were offered and held at $1 00@1 01 for mixed, and $1 02@1 03 for yellow; old scarce and unchanged at 68@69c. Rye nominal at 85c. Oats dull and lower at 52@53c. Barley dull and nominal at $1 00@1 10. Lard dull at 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Pork dull and nominal at $20 50@$21. Bacon dull; clear rib sides 16½@16¾c; clear 16¾@17c. Lard nominal at 13½@13¾c. Cattle in good demand at $4@$7 50. Hogs heavy at $5@$6.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 1.—Flouring firm, 2-pound Kentucky extra family $6 50@$6 75; fancy $7@7 25. Corn, a light demand; middlings 18½c. Flour unchanged. Grain nominal and unchanged. Provisions quiet and weak pfr no sales of any kind. Bacon dull and nominal; $1 Tobacco market fairly active; sales of 171 hogsheads at $4@$12 50 for trashy up to good shipping leaf.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 1.—Cotton nominal at 18½c; receipts 161 bales; exports 805 bales; week's receipts 939 bales; exports 1,000 bales. Flour dull and weak; $5 50@$6 50 for superfine; $6 75@$7 25 for extra; $7 50@$8 for family. Corn dull and weak; 70@75c for prime white; 65@70c for prime mixed; sales 1,000 bush at 70c. Oats dull and weak; 50@55c for prime. Hay dull. Hops quiet and very firm. Coffee unchanged. Provisions dull and weak; 15c for canvassed hams. Lard steady; sales 250 tierces at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Whisky dull and weak at 90@91c. Tobacco dull and unchanged. Cut meats dull; sales 50,000 lbs at 13½@13¾c for long clear; 16½@16¾c for clear rib sides; 16¾@17c for clear sides. Bagging firm and in fair demand at 15½@16c for new brands; 20@22c for standard. Bale rope steady at 7½@7¾c. Turpentine steady.

LATEST—Flour a shade firmer, with a moderate demand. Wheat firm at $1 20@1 30 for good No. 2 Wabash; $1 10@$1 15 for red winter; $1 30@$1 35 for Kentucky. Corn firm at 75@80c for mixed; 80@85c for white. Oats dull at 60@65c. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Provisions dull and weak. Pork nominal at $20 50@$21. Bacon dull; shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½c; hams 20@23c. Lard steady; sales 250 tierces at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Whisky dull

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Coupons—Ph. R. Mertz.
Partner Wanted—Superintendent.
Coffee, Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Independent Republican Primary Election Eighth Ward.
Lecture—Central Presbyterian Church.
McFarland's Grove—Young Men's Sodality Pic Nic.
New Opera House—Bryant's Minstrels.
Pure Teas and Coffees—E. B. Freeman.
Primary Meetings—Independent Republican.
Central Presbyterian Church—Geo. P. Hays.
Plymouth Church—Rev. E. T. Garrette.
Tuscarora Academy—Begins September 7.
Croquet—R. S. Davis & Co.
Dividend—German Savings Bank.
Dividend—Union National Bank.
Dividend—Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
Dividend—Hand Street Bridge Co.
Room for Rent—33 Ninth street.
Dissolution—Means & Coffin.
Salesmen Wanted—J. W. Deacon.
Drug Clerk Wanted—Harris & Ewing.
Summer Complaint—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Cholera—Harris' Cramp Cure.
Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure.
Excelsior Baking Powder—Logan List & Co.
Rush House Furnishing Store—J. Zimmerman.
Red Orange of Malta Syrup—Commercial Drug Store.
Immense Clothing Store—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial.
Dysentery—Harris's Summer Cordial.
Diarrhoea—Harris' Summer Cordial.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Merchandise Broker—Joseph R. Hunter.
Oils, Oils, Oils—Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
Brooms, Brooms—Voegtly, Mahood & Co.
Attorneys at Law—J. M. Gazzam & Co.
Red Orange of Malta Syrup—Magruder & McKennan's.
Pearl Mills Flour—R. T. Kennedy & Bro.
Flour—D. Wallace.
Pure Liquors—McClarran & McKennan's.
Brilliant Dining Rooms—J. S. Hollinger & Co.
Beet Dinners—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Segar Parlor—J. A. Nicholson & Co.
Rush House—Marker Rush.
Baum's Grove—St. Bridget's Church Pic Nic.
St. James Hotel—J. K. Lanahan.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Klier & Co.
Trunks—Jos. Liebler.
Ha's—Ramaley.
Ice Cream—Youngson's
Burlingame Paper Collar—J. R. Putnam.
Tobacco and Segars—A. S. Gilmore.
Kissingen and Vichy Waters—McClarran & McKennan's.
Brilliant Dining Saloon—30 Allegheny Diamond.
Steinway Pianos—Kleber & Bro.
Havana Cigarettes—Cigar Parlor.
Kissingen and Vichy—McClarran & McKennan.
Summer Boarding—Rev. R. T. Taylor.
Cakes—Marvin's Bakery.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Explosions Avoided—Livingston Brothers.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Steen & Co.
Vermifuge—B. A. Fahnestock.
Dyspepsia Remedy—C. P. Galton's.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—T. P. Hall & Co.
For sale—Aladdin Oil Works.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Spalding's Glue.
Proposals—Wm. J. Baer.
Proposals—Borough of Birmingham.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Old 28K Hats Made New—Troupe.
Vegetable Oils—Chas. Abel.
Silk Hats Altered—65 Fifth avenue.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Livingston, Saml.; Wellsburgh, O.	3
Watson, Dr. C. M.; Brookville, Pa.	3
Patterson, T. C.; Allegheny, Pa.	3
Russell, Caroline A.; Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Scott, Chas.; Baldwin, Pa.	4

THE BRILLIANT, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond, is the most popular dining saloon in that city.

INCORRIGIBLE BOY.—Patrick McConnell was taken to the House of Refuge by officer Moon yesterday for incorrigibility. His mother was the complainant.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Samuel Allinder, ex-City Treasurer, is, we are informed, lying dangerously ill at his home on Centeravenue. He is suffering from cancer in the stomach.

OUR MARKETS AND WHARVES.—The running expenses of the Diamond Market for June were $386 68; Fifth ward Market $25; Allegheny wharf $145; Monongahela wharf $133 33.

THE LOSS.—By the recent fire at Mr. John Flinn's stable, on Marian street, Sixth ward, three valuable horses were lost. Mr. Flinn's actual loss will be $1,000. The horses were insured against fire.

DESOLATED.—The beautiful grounds once occupied by Dr. Teeddle's Eclipse Oil Works and elegant residence, now presents as desolated an appearance as one will find in a day's travel.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for grading the Morrison's Cove Railroad, running from Hollidaysburg, has been given to Mr. Love, of Pittsburgh, and the work will be commenced this week.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Yesterday morning a man was brought to the lock-up, supposed to be suffering from *delirium tremens*. He was locked up, but in a short time appeared perfectly able to take care of himself and was released.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Excursion tickets will be sold from all ticket stations on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to points where the regular fare is forty cents or over, good from the 3d to 5th. J. J. Laurence, General Superintendent.

OBLIGING.—Through the exertions of the Mayor's Clerk and Mr. J. R. Newman, Assistant Controller, the various officers in the employ of the city will be paid on Saturday night, and they will all have a plethoric exchequer on the 4th of July.

OPPOSITION.—There is a lively opposition on the Allegheny river at Sharpsburgh, half a dozen men and boys running skiffs across the river, and charging as high as ten cents a passenger. The bridge company should procure a steam ferry, the travel being sufficient to pay them for the enterprise.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The benefit tendered Charles Gardiner last evening, attracted a crowded house. The bill was a medley of songs, dances and minstrelsy, served up by a splendid troupe. The double trapeze act of Allen and Richardson was a pleasing performance, marked by a peculiar grace and neatness of execution.

PITTSBURGH LIGHT GUARD.—By reference to another column it will be seen that the "Light Guard" meet for theirs, at their elegant armory in English's Buildings, Fourth avenue, at a quarter of eight o'clock this evening. A prompt and full attendance is earnestly requested.

STREET EXPENDITURES.—The Street Committee met last evening in the City Engineer's Office, and among other things approved the pay rolls for the month of June, as follows:

First district	$2,118 20
Second district	2,111 04
Total	$4,229 24

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—The new registration act, requiring physicians, clergymen and others to prepare an accurate record of the births, deaths and marriages in the city, the provisions of which have been published, went into effect yesterday. Already the officers of the Board of Health have evidence that they will be kept busy in perfecting the records.

THE ROAD AND SURVEY COMMITTEES.—These Committees will meet this afternoon. The expenditures in the Road Department during June were as follows:

First district	$1,150 02
Second district	925 05
Third district	1,778 45
Total	$3,853 52

GRAND EXCURSION.—The Minnehaha Club will give a grand Fourth of July excursion to Steubenville on the elegant steamer Camella, Captain R. C. Mason commander. The affair is in good hands, and a pleasant time may be expected. The boat leaves the wharf at the foot of Market street on Monday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. Good brass and string bands will accompany the excursion. Tickets can only be had of the members of the club.

POLICE EXPENSES FOR JUNE.—The expenses of the police department of our city government during the month of June, as approved by the Commitee at its meeting last evening, foots up $8,822 40, of which $8,333 40 is the pay roll of officers, and $589 00 bills of the month. Warrants have been drawn on appropriation No. 5, and this morning Clerk Patterson will pay the men, in order that they may spend the Fourth appropriately.

TILL ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon Henry Herchenroether made information before Mayor Brush, charging John Ragan and Thos. and James Powers with having been accused are boys, and Herchenroether is a butcher doing business in the Diamond Market. He alleges that the lads entered his stall in the temporary absence, abstracted some $20 from the till of his stand. About four dollars of the money was recovered. Warrants were issued for the accusedsʼ arrest.

Taken to the Soldiers' Home.

J. H. Kerr, was arrested yesterday morning at Hare's Hotel for the reason that he manifested unmistakeable signs of insanity. He was placed in a cell in the lock-up, where he at once began to rave in a very violent manner, asserting that he had escaped from the Beaver County Jail on Friday night, and that desperate attempts were being made to destroy his life by means of poison. It is unfortunate that the unfortunate man lived at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the Mayor telegraphed to his family, and a reply was received from his wife, requesting that he be sent to a hospital to await her coming. Accordingly the Mayor had him removed to the Soldiers' Home, Twelfth ward.

Letter Carriers Reports.

Following are the reports of the letter carriers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, for the month of June, just closed:

PITTSBURGH.

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	117,757	89,196
Drop letters	12,029	9,477
Newspapers	45,388	2,883
Total	175,574	101,516

ALLEGHENY.

	Delivered.	Collected.
Mail letters	41,693	16,487
Drop letters	4,293	790
Newspapers	26,791	771
Total	72,034	18,000

Health of the City.

The report of the Physician of the Board of Health, states that forty-eight deaths occurred in the city during the week ending June 28th, of which number sixteen were adults and thirty-two children. The diseases are stated as follows: Exposure, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; cantarum, 14; marasmus, 3; manition, 1; consumption, 2; pertussis, 2; inflammation of lungs, 1; diarrhœa, 1; tetanus, 1; premature birth, 1; cholera infantum, 1; hepatic enlargement, 1; meningitis, 2; hydrocephalaise, 1; capillary bronchitis, 1; remittent fever, 1; apoplexy, 1; typhoid fever, 1; hemorrhage of lungs, 1; dentition, 1; softening of brain, 1; congestion of brain, 2; pyæmiey, 1; cholera sporadica, 1; pneumonia, 1; peritonitis, 1. Of the above there were under one year, 2; from one to two, 3; two to five, 5; five to ten, 3; fifteen to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 1; thirty to forty, 4; fifty to sixty, 1; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 1; males, 24, females, 24; white, 47; colored, 1.

A TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN W. PITTOCK.

His Many Friends Present Him with an Elegant Testimonial of Their Esteem.

Last evening an unusual but most friendly gathering took place on Second avenue, at the residence of Mr. John W. Pittock.

After the large number of friends, at the number of which Mr. Pittock was himself surprised, had been comfortably seated in the commodious parlors, Mr. L. H. Rosenbaugh arose and made the following speech:

Mr. Pittock, on behalf of a number of your personal friends, I have the honor this evening to address you words of congratulation and encouragement. We represent that large class of the business and social community who have watched with deep interest your progress through life, have known your struggles, your crosses, your crowns and your glories. Not a few of us remember you as a newsboy, when you labored hard and diligently to serve your patrons and please the public and we watched your onward course step by step, till we rejoice to see the boy developed into the successful man; the carrier into the proprietor, the proprietor into the man of worth, honor, influence and integrity. You, sir, have been the architect of your own fortune. True merit deserves recognition; industry, integrity, perseverance and application are virtues eminently worthy acknowledgments. Your friends here this evening have heard with pride and pleasure of your last stroke of enterprise—the introduction in the *Leader* press room of a Bullock press, the first one of those grand pieces of train machinery ever introduced west of the Alleghenies. While admiring the enterprise which has prompted you to bring hither such a valuable contribution to the city's manufactures, we feel that the event should be marked in a substantial manner. It is, therefore, with very great pleasure that we beg you to accept as a token of regard, esteem, and admiration, this beautiful gold watch and chain. May its pretty face always remind you of the estimation of your friends, and may its silent hands record hours of joy, happiness, and usefulness, and tell of no moments of sorrow or misfortune, except it be, with the assurance that the best wishes of your friends for your future prosperity and welfare follow the gift. And may you live long and prosper is their most earnest prayer.

Mr. Pittock responded on behalf of Mr. Pittock, accepting the gift in appropriate terms.

A number of speeches were made by different persons present, and the affair was one of the most pleasant that has occurred in this city for a long time.

The watch which was presented to Mr Pittock was furnished by Messrs. Riggs & Hoyle of Wylie street, and was one of the Howard make, of the phased case. An elegant chain, to which was attached a gold figure of a newsboy, embellished the magnificent gift.

Mr. Pittock has the congratulations of an immense number of friends, upon the occasion of his receiving this testimonial from perhaps a limited number of them.

THE GAS INSPECTOR.

Opening of His Office at Twenty-third and Smaliman Streets—Testing of Gas and Gas Meters—The Hyams Meter Company.

The Inspector of Illuminating Gas and Gas Meters for Allegheny County, R. H. Ross, Esq., opened his new office last Thursday. This announcement will certainly be gratifying to every citizen. The office, a substantial brick, sixteen feet by forty, is located at the corner of Twenty-third and Smaliman streets, near the National Pipe Works, in the Twelfth ward. It is divided into two apartments, a main office, in which meters and burners are tested, and a retiring apartment devoted solely to the purpose of testing the illuminating and chemical value of gas. The instruments in the first mentioned consist of one ten and one ten foot prover, supplied with the necessary pressure gauges, thermometers, barometers, &c., and a cubic foot measure, one of the most perfect and exact instruments devised by human ingenuity. The meter provers and pressure gaugers were made by the Hyams Meter Company of this city, and are pronounced by competent judges equal in every workmanship and finish to anything in the country.

The second apartment is termed the Black Room, from the fact that the walls, ceiling, floor, as well as the instruments on it, are all of one line—sable. Here we were shown a photometer, an instrument employed to test the illuminating value, and an instrument for testing the chemical value of gas. The last mentioned, we may add, is the invention of Mr. Smith, is novel in construction, and peculiarly adapted to the service required. By the aid of these instruments the Inspector, it is said, is able to test an eight meter in the hundredth part of a cubic foot. Dr. Wormly, State Inspector of Oils, pronounces the instruments superior to anything of a similar character he has examined. To give the reader some idea of the time required to perfect the instruments, we may state that six weeks were consumed in adjusting and testing the meter provers, and ten days in testing the photometer and chemical apparatus. The Inspector, R. H. Smith, of this city, by his business experience and study, is peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of the new office, which was created in response to a very general demand on the part of our citizens.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Session—Judge Stowe.

William Wessell, indicted for assault and battery, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

In the case of Philip Bauer, indicted for assault and battery, a *nolle prosa*. was allowed by the Court, on the payment of costs by the defendant.

Levi Richey was charged with aggravated assault and battery, Matilda Richey appearing as prosecutrix. The jury found a verdict of guilty of assault and battery.

John Snyder was placed on trial on a charge of aggravated assault and battery on oath of John Douglass. The defendant was charged with striking Douglass with a piece of iron. The assault was committed in the saloon on Smithfield street, of which defendant's father is proprietor. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

Commonwealth vs. Smith Elkins and Wm. J. Graham; indictment, larceny of a lot of tobacco and cigars from James Hall, of Allegheny. The latter plead guilty, and Graham was used as a witness against Elkins. He stated that they went to the store of the new and a file, one Saturday night, and forced an entrance into the store, taking out the goods laid in the indictment. The witness alleged that the story of Graham was a sheer fabrication, getting out of malice towards Elkins, with whom Graham had had a previous difficulty. Two witnesses were called, who testified that they were with Graham on the night of the robbery, and that he could not have participated in it. Several other witnesses were called and testified to Elkins' good character for honesty. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, thus discrediting the testimony of Graham.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

The case of Charles Campbell vs. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, taken up on Wednesday, is still on trial. The testimony has been completed, and the arguments will be made to-day.

The trials have then continued until the September term.

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

Report for June.

At the meeting of the Police Committee last evening, James S. Patterson, Esq., Mayor's Clerk, presented his report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office during the month of June, which was unanimously adopted. Following is a copy of the report:

NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.

Disorderly conduct	253
Drunkenness	374
Vagrancy	37
Informations	53
Total	719

And ninety-six cases which were discharged. Committments to the Work House 29

RECEIPTS.

The receipts from all sources were as follows:

Fines and forfeitures	$1,059 75
Jail receipts	200 00
Night police	243 45
Dramatic license	51 50
Total	$1,657 29
Receipts for June, 1869	1,455 55
Increase 1870	$201 74

In addition to the above, the Clerk paid to the Guardians of the Poor the sum of $275—fines for illegal liquor selling.

ROBBERY.

The Shrewd Perpetrator at Large.

Yesterday morning, as we learn from outside parties, a gentleman, whose name is not given, called at the Mayor's office and reported that he had been robbed of $315 in money and one or two silver watches. He was referred to Chief Hague, who, after gleaning all the facts, set a couple of officers to work up the case. How far they have succeeded we know not, but concerning the robbery we have received the following information: The victim stopped at a boarding-house on Spring alley, near Seventeenth street, and had the money and watches in his trunk. About noon on Thursday the said money and watches were stolen from the trunk, when the discovery was made that somebody had been there since he had been out. The fact that somebody had stolen the money and put in their clothes, which, subsequently after suspected, was another boarder, named Freel. The circumstances which led to the suspicion arose out of the fact that on Thursday Freel left his place of boarding, and in the place of wearing clothes and carrying his dinner bucket on his arm. The said money and watches were found soon after, and Freel not making his appearance is supposed to be the thief. It may be, however, that he knows nothing concerning the robbery.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending June 28, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington, D. C.:

No. 104,750—Coffin fastening; Wm. Hamilton, Allegheny City.

No. 104,751—Elevator; Wm. Hamilton, Allegheny City.

No. 104,785—Manufacture of steel headed horse shoe nails; John H. Smith, Allegheny City.

No. 104,824—Hollow, metallic rim or Felly; S. R. Bryant, Waterford.

No. 104,826—Fire place grate; James A. Crawford, New Castle.

No. 104,866—Apparatus for cleaning cesspools, vaults, privies, &c; Wm. C. McCarthy, Pittsburgh.

Deputy Mayor's Reports.

The report of Deputy Mayor Cartwright, of East Liberty, sets forth that during the month ending June 30, fines to the amount of $40 80 were returned to the city.

Deputy Mayor Nichols, of Lawrenceville, reports that during the month he disposed of sixty-three cases of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy. Forty paid the fines imposed, eight were discharged, six sent to the Work House and nine committed to jail. The amount of fines returned was $185. In addition to the above business, the Deputy Mayor took forty court informations, all of which were properly disposed of.

TO BE SETTLED.—The difficulty between the borough of Sharpsburg and the firm of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., mill owners, in reference to ground occupied by the mill, and which the authorities claim belongs to the borough according to the original plan of the streets, has been withdrawn from the Court, and an agreement entered into to have three competent surveyors go over the street and examine it thoroughly, and their decision shall be final to all parties. So that further litigation in reference to the matter is at an end.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Admission of Pupils to the High School—Report of the School Faculty.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the Faculty of the High School on the examination of candidates for admission to that institution.

Members present—Messrs. Anderson, Chalwick, Clark, Craig, Fleming, Kelly, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Mays, Nobbs, Sims, Taylar, and President Wilson.

REPORT OF THE FACULTY.

Mr. Sergeant, the Secretary, read the report of the Faculty, as follows:

PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1870.

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—According to your appointment, the Faculty of the High School held an examination of candidates for admission on the 27th and 28th days of June last, at the GRANT School House. I herewith submit a tabular statement of the markings on the performances of each pupil in each study.

From this table it appears that holders of the following card numbers have passed the conditions of admission, namely: have obtained averages of fifty per cent. on all except spelling, on which they have obtained sixty per cent. or more:

5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 23, 26, 30, 31, 37, 40, 41, 53, 59, 57, 60, 61, 72, 77, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 90, 111, 112, 169, 120, 125, 102, 135, 139, 148, 149, 124, 156, 158, 188, 188, 192, 191, 195, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 210, 217, 222, 227, 228, 237, 239.

The following were deficient on one study:

1, 11, 17, 18, 21, 22, 36, 46, 48, 58, 62, 66, 67, 69, 80, 84, 85, 91, 101, 102, 104, 106, 114, 130, 124, 130, 131, 134, 136, 137, 146, 152, 154, 157, 162, 164, 166, 170, 183, 191, 195, 202, 207, 218, 223, 230, 235, 238.

The following were deficient on two studies: 37, 42, 49, 54, 56, 63, 68, 73, 74, 78, 79, 81, 87, 90, 103, 122, 127, 128, 129, 137, 144, 151, 165, 172, 173, 174, 177, 181, 182, 184, 189, 194, 196, 198, 203, 208, 209, 211, 214, 219, 220, 221, 224, 225, 226, 229, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 240.

The Faculty are of opinion that it would not be very objectionable to admit without re-examination those of the above marks whose averages are 40 or more on those studies on which they are deficient.

The delegations from several schools were distinguished on this examination for the remarkable neatness and correctness in the preparation of their manuscript. It is to be hoped that these will ever, with the assurance that the best wishes of your friends for your future prosperity and welfare follow the gift. And may you live long and prosper is their most earnest prayer.

Accompanying this report was a tabular statement of the result of the examination, here being 241 applicants.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, the report was received.

Mr. Nobbs moved as an amendment that the report be referred to a special committee of three in connection with the City Superintendent.

Mr. Nobbs moved as an amendment that the committee be instructed to examine only as to residence of candidates for admission to the school. Lost.

The motion then recurred on the motion of Mr. Craig, to refer the entire report to the committee, which was adopted by a vote of ten yeas to three nays. The chair appointed Messrs. Craig, Nobbs and Taylor on the committee.

Mr. Hamilton moved a suspension of the rules in order to take up other business. Adopted.

Mr. Hamilton stated that some of the schools had closed before the time prescribed by the Central Board, and moved the appointment of a Standing Committee on Vacations. Adopted.

Mr. Hamilton asked for an additional teacher for the "Forbes" sub-district.

A number of other applications were made, but as the Board had established a rule for the increase of teachers at a previous meeting, the application was decided out of order.

On motion adjourned.

The German on the Fourth.

The 4th of July will be celebrated by the German population in the following manner: The Turner Society, Singing Society, Liedertafel Men, Seven Wise Men, American Protestant Association. Altogether, twelve societies, will parade. Several bands are secured. The procession will start precisely at eight o'clock in the morning from Turner Hall, on Sixth avenue.

Route of the procession: Up Sixth avenue, through Grant street to Fifth avenue, through Fourth avenue to Smithfield street, from thence to Fifth avenue, thence along Grant street to Mount Pleasant, to Iron City Park, the place where the festival will be held. Speeches to be made in the German language, probably by Josiah Cohen, Esq., in the German by Revs. C. Weltersbausen and C. Schilling.

Fire Marshal Butler's Notice Concerning Fire Works.

During my rounds in the discharge of my official duties as Fire Marshal, I have frequently observed cases in which horses have been frightened and life and property endangered by fire by the discharge of fire crackers, rockets, &c. I therefore deem it my duty to call the attention of the Councilmen of the city and of the county to the laws prohibiting the same, and would most respectfully ask that they will exercise the discretion vested in them therein and therein to enforce the laws.

JOS. A. BUTLER, Fire Marshal.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm at seven o'clock last evening from box 35 was occasioned by a slight fire in the shoe store of Mr. Gottried Fox on Wylie avenue, two doors above Chatham street, caused by a defective flue. Damage slight.

ALLEGHENY.

J. S. HOLLINGER & Co. are the worthy proprietors of the Brilliant Dining Saloon, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond. Their dinners are proverbially excellent.

SHARPSBURGH.—This borough maintains its usual quietness, not an item being obtainable there. With the exception of the improvement of some of the prominent thoroughfares there is nothing doing.

BASE BALL—MATCH TO PAY.—The Secretary of the Atlantic Base Ball Club, Allen D. Keally, informs us that the Atlantics and Mutuals will play a match game at Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon, at half-past o'clock P. M. It seems we were in error in stating that the Atlantics would not play home and home. It should have read A and B.

DISCHARGED.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Boodman, the owner of the building now in course of erection on Ohio street, near Sandusky, was discovered in the building, and the officers suspecting that he was a burglar, arrested him and locked him up in the Mayor's office. He entered bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at court. Last evening a hearing took place, and there being no evidence against him, he was discharged.

Sleepers Arrested.

Thomas Keenan and Jeremiah Shelan were before Acting Mayor Irwin, yesterday morning, on a charge of vagrancy. They were found by an officer sleeping in a shed yard, on the corner of Sandusky street and River avenue. They were each fined ten dollars and costs, and in default were committed to the Work House for thirty days.

About the same time a man was discovered sleeping on the side of Seminary Hill. The officers aroused him and escorted him to the lock-up. He gave his name as William Richards, and claimed to be a resident of Sewickly. He stated that he had come to the city on the accommodation train, but while passing through the Park had fallen off. He exhibited a very severe bruise on the head and stated that he had received that by the fall. He was discharged by Deputy Mayor Irwin.

A Swindler.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we stated that a man described as having a red face, with sandy hair, honest countenance, and dressed in plain clothes, had called at a number of stores, either before or after banking hours, and succeeded in swindling a number of the merchants. Yesterday morning a store keeper called on Deputy Mayor Irwin, and exhibited a check on the Central Bank of Pittsburgh for $13 20. It was made payable to J. R. Dobbs, or bearer, and bore the signature of W. L. Dunlop, with the name of Minico on the back. The operator first purchased four dollars worth of groceries from the gentleman and received ten dollars and thirty cents in change. He then called for the groceries in an hour, but at last accounts he had not called, it is altogether probable that he will not call.

THE COMMON GROUNDS.

Another Meeting of the Committee Last Night—A New Claimant—No Definite Action Taken.

Last night the Committee on Common Grounds held an adjourned meeting in their rooms in the City Building, for the purpose of considering the claims that have already been made by parties to the common ground, and to consider the claims that may be presented by new parties. It is singular, and has not yet been accounted for, why there should be so many claimants to the grounds, and great difficulty will be experienced by the Committee in adjusting these claims, which will probably set parties are the lawful owners. The Committee did not transact any business of importance last night, and from present indications, it will be some time before the Committee will be able to decide who is the proper owner, and from what party the city can purchase the grounds.

At eight o'clock, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Long, called the meeting to order. There were present quite a number of the gentlemants, all of whom appeared to be confident that they had the strongest claim or title to the property.

Mr. George S. Barker, of New Brighton, was the first person to present his claim, and stated that he had not learned, until after he read in the papers the proceedings of the last meeting, that the ground in front of his residence was not included to meet conjointly with the Committee and put in their claims, which was intended for him to be present at the meeting. He said that his father, sometime between 1795 and 1800, built a log house and followed the mercantile business. He erected a two-story frame house on the ground, and the Mercantile Library now stands, where he resided a number of years. He then presented a paper showing that his father had purchased the island, known as Kilbuck or Smoky Island, supposed to contain about forty acres, from an Indian chief named Kilbuck *alias* Wm. Henry. The purchase was made in 1801, for which he paid $25 in cash, $25 to be paid down, and $25 each year until paid for. Mr. Barker also presented the four receipts of $25 each. The others had been lost. Mr. Tanner had settled upon the island as a tenant for life before he died in 1818. The gentleman then stated that his time was too much occupied, that was the reason the matter he has not fully investigated his claim. His object in attending the meeting was merely to present his claim, and to put it on record as a claimant. He would try by next meeting to see if he could find any record of his claim.

Mr. Rodgers, the City Solicitor, said that the supposition on his part was that Kilbuck had obtained a patent of that island prior to 1788 from the State of Virginia, in consideration of some services he rendered to the State. The State of Pennsylvania has always disputed the claim of Virginia to this island. In December, 1780 or 1781, Pennsylvania made valid all the titles that had been made by Virginia. Kilbuck owned the land as late as 1795. Mr. Rodgers stated Mr. Bates had told him, that in 1828 he (Bates) met Neil one day, and informed him that the island was to be sold for taxes, and requested him to enter into partnership with him and purchase the island, which was accordingly done. He took possession of the lower part and Neil the upper part. Mr. Bates erected a house for his partner on the upper part of the island, but it was swept away the next year by a flood. He then abandoned it, and has not paid any attention to it since, and lays his claim now for it.

Mr. Woodson, who is married to a grand daughter of Mr. Tanner, and who represents the Tanner claim, stated that the heirs had employed a lawyer to search the record. He promised to be present at this meeting but had not yet arrived. Since the last meeting he has been searching all the evidences to show that Tanner was the possessor of the island for twenty-two years.

Mr. Watson, the lawyer referred to then arrived, and when called upon said that he represented the Tanner claim. He was not yet prepared to say anything on the subject at present, only that the parties present a good show.

The other claimants present not having anything to offer, the meeting adjourned until Friday evening next.

SOUTH SIDE.

THE LADIES dine at the Brilliant, No. 30 Allegheny Diamond. A meal embracing all the delicacies of the season is served up for forty cents.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—We were informed last evening that the lightning had struck the Catholic Church in Birmingham and slightly damaged it.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a little girl named Jones, while playing in a building intended as a stable for Mr. Klinsler, Diamond, Birmingham, fell through the joist, sustaining severe and painful injuries.

TRACK OBSTRUCTED.—Yesterday afternoon, during the rain storm, a considerable amount of earth and rubbish was washed down the hollow traversed by Bailey's Coal Works, South Ellsworth, and Pittsburgh and Birmingham road, leading from about the same point to the track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway. Laborers were immediately set to work, and in a short time they had the track nearly cleared, but a second rain, more violent than the first, coming on, they were compelled to cease operations because of the quantity of earth being brought down. Nearly two hours elapsed before the cars could pass. The borough authorities have directed that the water courses are properly repaired, in order that no such overflowing of the streets may occur again.

The New Market House in East Birmingham.

Another meeting of those interested in the project to build a new market house for the borough of East Birmingham, was held on Thursday evening, in Town Hall, Justice Hensel, in the chair. Considerable discussion ensued, during which information was freely given. Finally a resolution was adopted requesting the Burgess to issue his proclamation for an election, to be held on the third Saturday in July, at which time the question of a market house or no market house will be submitted to a vote of the people. The meeting then adjourned. The people of the borough appear to favor a new market house, and the result of the vote may almost be anticipated.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Council of East Birmingham was held on Thursday evening, in the hall of the Walton Engine House.

Members present: Messrs. Jones, Hahn, Miller, Larkins, and Burgess C. J. Schultz in the chair.

An ordinance was presented prohibiting the explosion of fire crackers and discharging of fire arms within the borough limits on the 4th and especially on holidays. The ordinance was adopted. This will be bad news for the young folks, but it is a good law, and well applied visiting the South Side in a body on the 4th in order to prevent the destruction that is a display of fire works. This movement was decided on in consequence of Chief Hague's little parties on the 4th of July. If you visit the South Side they will observe placards in the conspicuous places containing the ordinance substance of it.

With a view to preserving order in the borough on the 4th of July, Mr. Larkins employed to act as policemen, Mr. John Hamilton of the nation by making it four, and adding that the pay of each officer shall not exceed $2 each, amended the motion, and the Council then adjourned. The citizens of the borough will regard both the above as wise measures on the part of the Council.

The Living Machine.

Injure the digestive organs, and every portion of the works become disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what that elastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls the whole of the living machine. The comparison may be carried further, for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main spring is indicated on the face of the chronometer, so also is the weakness or other disorder of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lustre and irritable, and there is a want of the vivacious expression in the whole countenance which is the sure indication of health. Restore to the *great nourishing organ* whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain the system, its lost power, and it not performing its duty. It requires something more than regulating, and to accomplish this end, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to be *the one thing needful*. The great remedy is mainly relied upon to be replaced by a new one, but the stomach can be aptly repaired and strengthened, and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which *for eighteen years* has been acting as a general and strengthening tonic in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone. When the resources of the pharmacopœia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomachic effects a perfect and permanent cure. In cases where the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and bowels, the Bitters act with singular distinctiveness, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating organ on which bodily and mental health depend.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Burlingame Collar

is made from linen paper, and by it superior quality and finish is rendered impervious to moisture and perspiration. It is not coated in the least, but is a pure linen texture, and cannot irritate the most delicate skin. This collar, in addition to its other claims, has the new diamond cuff, which is a decided improvement on the old cuff. Beware of worthless imitations. Sold by all dealers. Manufactured by Burlingame Paper Collar Co., 491 Broadway, New York.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a little girl named Jones, while playing in a building intended as a stable for Mr. Klinsler, Diamond, Birmingham, fell through the joist, sustaining severe and painful injuries.

Fourth of July at the Rush House.

Mr. Marker Rush, the original and present proprietor of the Rush House, whose popularity as a landlord has long since become proverbial, has made extensive arrangements looking to the comfort and pleasure of his numerous patrons on the Fourth of July. The extensive building, which occupies a conspicuous position at the corner of Liberty and Seventh streets, will be handsomely decorated on the day of our nation's birth, while the interior arrangements for a "good time" will be most complete. There are few men in the community who have succeeded better than Marker Rush in the hotel business. Always genial, ever affable and accommodating, he makes fast friends of all with whom he comes in contact. Everything is in readiness at the bar at the St. James is unpoiled with the best liquors, and adjoining the bar room is a fine billiard hall. The latter is attended by Mr. Fitzgerald, a well known billiardist, and a clever, affable gentleman.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTH OF JULY.

YOUNG MEN'S SODALITY

PIC NIC,

AT M'FARLAND'S GROVE.

Proceeds for the Benefit of the Public Catholic Library.

Tickets of Admission, including Dinner, 75 cts.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

NEW OPERA HOUSE

One Week Only, Commencing Monday Afternoon, July 4.

Doors Open at half past 1. Commence at 2 o'clock.

THE ORIGINAL AND WORLD-FAMOUS

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

The oldest Minstrel Troupe in existence, from Bryant's Opera House, New York, under the immediate direction and supervision of the originator, Dan Bryant, who will positively appear at every performance, assisted by his TALENTED FIRST-CLASS ARTISTS. During the week the following Burlesques will be presented: Mazeppa, Il Trovatore, "Somnambula," "Girl of the Period" and Jan Rivers' Opera Bouffe, "Newsboys' Jubilee." The Great Original "Shoo Fly," as a ballad and made a public necessity at Dan Bryant and Dave Reed, as performed by them over 250 Nights in succession, and Sold by the Sheet in Philadelphia Ages.

Seats will commence at Opera House, on Monday morning, July 4th, at 9 o'clock. Dress Parquette, 75c. Orchestra, $1 00. Gallery, 25c. Doors open at half-past 1. Commence at 2 o'clock.

JOHN F. SMITH, Business Agent.

LECTURES.

Rich Entertaining and Highly Instructive.

HON. ISRAEL S. DIEHL

United States Commissioner to Asia will deliver Four Lectures in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Allegheny, Rev. Geo. Hays, Pastor, as follows: EDEN, BABEL, NINE